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The

HOYT NURSERIES

NEW CANAAN, CONN.

Telephone: 9-1633

1848 1949



Introduction -



N 1848, just 101 years ago this spring, Stephen Hoyt, grand-father of our present president, started in the nursery business on the very site where our Nurs-

ery stands today.

In the early years only a few acres of trees were grown, propagation consisting almost entirely of fruit trees, since there was little demand for ornamental plants at that time. Later on through the years, flowering shrubs, evergreens, and an almost complete line of nursery stock were added, until we now grow nearly all varieties of trees and shrubs which thrive best in this locality.

We sincerely thank our many thousands of friends for their liberal and everincreasing patronage that has enabled this Nursery to grow until we now have several hundred acres under cultivation, covered with thousands of plants.

During the past hundred years, we have always attempted to grow only the best nursery stock. In the future we aim to offer still finer plants and better service.

The

STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS CO.

INCORPORATED

New Canaan · Connecticut Telephone: 9-1633



62,13

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS

- ◀ This catalog lists our trees and shrubs, but to appreciate them fully you should see them. Come over to the nursery and look around.
- **◆ OUR MATERIALS** and service are available to you directly or through your Landscape Architect.
- **▼PLANTING** begins in the spring as soon as frost is out of the ground and extends through April, May and June. Fall planting begins in August and extends through December, or until the ground freezes. When the season is far advanced, we reserve the right to ball and burlap (B&B) at extra charge, those items not so listed, to insure success in transplanting. The following chart is our basis for these charges:

Schedule for Balling and Burlapping (B&B) Charges

Size of Plant	Charge	Size of Plant	Charge
or Tree		or Tree	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. high	\$0 50	2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. caliper	\$5 00
2 to 3 ft. high	60	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 -in. caliper	
3 to 4 ft. high		3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. caliper	7 50
4 to 5 ft. high	90	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $\overline{4}$ -in. caliper	10 00
5 to 6 ft. high	1 50	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. caliper	15 00
6 to 8 ft. high	2 50		

The above prices apply to those items in our catalog which are not priced Balled & Burlapped (B&B), when balling is necessary or requested.

- ◀ PRICES in this list are f.o.b. New Canaan, Conn., and are for our selection only. Specimen plants, many of which are not included in this list, when selected by you, will be charged for according to their individual value. All quotations offered are subject to prior sale. These prices supersede all others and are subject to change without notice.
- **▼ DELIVERIES** pro rated charge on scheduled trips. Special deliveries conflicting with normal schedule will be arranged and charged for at cost.
- **▼ TERMS**—Cash or satisfactory references must accompany all orders, unless the person ordering is known to us.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee to replace, at one-half original purchase price, any plant or tree that we have supplied, which dies from natural causes within a period of one year (except those items marked with a star), provided the plants have been properly cared for, and provided payment has been received in 30 days or as arranged. The cost of delivering and planting of replaced material is borne by the purchaser and replacement is made at our convenience.

The Planting of Big Trees

It is becoming more and more necessary to plant big trees, for people are moving farther into the country where new developments are being made. This often results in the building of homes in places where large trees are needed for beauty and for shade purposes.

We have been doing big-tree work successfully for forty-six years and are equipped with both machinery and experience for doing it efficiently and well.

We believe that any large tree must be moved with a ball of earth. This does not mean necessarily that the ground must be frozen, for our equipment can pick up a tree with a ball whether it is frozen or not. By moving a tree in this manner, we are sure to take all the fibrous roots, which are the most important feeders.

After a tree is moved, great care must be exercised for the protection and feeding during the first two years. It should be mulched with manure the next two winters; that is, the ground around the tree should be covered as far out as the ball extended when it was planted. Then, in dry weather, the surface soil should be kept loose so that it will not bake, and the ground watered sufficiently to keep it moist all the way to the bottom roots. It is not good practice to re-sod around the tree for the first year or two. Once it is established, these precautions are unnecessary. However, food and attention, properly applied, will help any tree.

We are always glad to offer assistance or answer any questions that our friends may wish to ask on this subject.

AMERICAN CEDAR, 30 feet tall; stem diameter 10 inches; diameter of ball 7 feet. This tree was planted for one of our clients in 1936 and is thriving today.



Possibly the most attractive feature of many of our New England towns is their large shade and ornamental trees. It is absolutely necessary to include deciduous trees in home and street plantings, since no others equal them in foliage and growing characteristics.

It is important to plant some of these trees each year, since it takes from ten to twenty-five years to produce a good-sized specimen. Plant medium-sized trees and they will grow rapidly into lofty specimens.

Trees not marked B&B (Balled and Burlapped) can be moved with bare roots when taken early in spring, before leaves appear, or in autumn after leaves have fallen.

ACER palmatum atropurpureum. Japanese Red Maple. 12 to 15 ft.

A fine semi-dwarf, red-foliaged tree that stands	out	in
any location.		ch
3 to 4 ft., B&B	\$12	50
4 to 5 ft., B&B	15	00
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B	20	00
5 to 6 ft., heavy specimen, B&B	30	00
6 to 7 ft., specimen, B&B	27	
	40	
7 to 8 ft., specimen, B&B	35	
7 to 8 ft., heavy specimen, B&B	50	
8 to 9 ft., heavy specimen, B&B	$\overline{60}$	00
9 to 10 ft., heavy specimen, B&B	75	00

A. platanoides. Norway Maple. 60 to 80 ft.

A beautiful, full, round-topped Maple with large green leaves. Casts a very dense shade. Holds foliage till late fall. Yellow autumn color.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in. cal., 8 to 10 ft. high	00
	50
	00
	00
	00
	00
	50
6½ to 7-in. cal., 22 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B 100	00
7 to 7½-in. cal., 22 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B 120	
$7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8-in. cal., 22 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B 135	00
8 to 8½-in. cal., 22 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B 150	
8½ to 9-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, specimen, B&B 175	
9 to 9½-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, specimen, B&B 200	
9½ to 10-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, specimen, B&B 225	
10 to 11-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, specimen, B&B 275	
Larger sizes on application.	

A. platanoides schwedleri. Schwedler Maple. 60 to 80 ft.

A variety of the Norway Maple with rich purple-red leaves in early spring, changing to dark green in midsummer.

ier.		
1½ to 2-in. cal., 8 to 10 ft. high	10	00
2 to 2½-in. cal., 8 to 10 ft. high		
2½ to 3-in. cal., 8 to 12 ft. high		

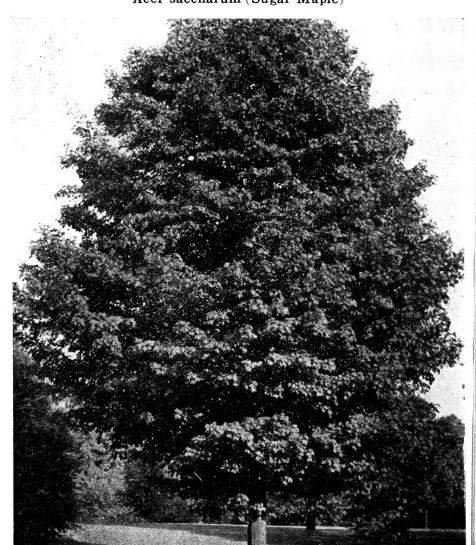
A. pseudoplatanus purpureum. Purple-leaf Sycamore Maple. 40 to 50 ft.

Dark red leaves with prominent veins. Slower growing than Schwedler Maple.

2 to 2½-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high	12	50
2½ to 3-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high	15	00
3 to 3½-in. cal., 10 to 14 ft. high	20	00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 -in. cal., 12 to 16 ft. high	25	00

Acer rubrum. Red or Scarlet Maple. 40 to 50 ft. Bright red bloom covers all the branches in spring. Again in late fall its foliage turns crimson and orange. Although a native in damp soils, it thrives equally well in dry spots. Each
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
A. saccharum. Sugar or Rock Maple. 100 ft. The most gorgeous Maple for fall color, ranging from yellow to a vivid scarlet. Upright and stately in growth. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in. cal., 10 to 14 ft. high. 7 50 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 14 to 16 ft. high. 12 50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. cal., 16 to 18 ft. high. 17 50 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 18 to 20 ft. high. 22 50 $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-in. cal., 18 to 22 ft. high. 30 00 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 20 to 25 ft. high, B&B. 50 00 $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-in. cal., 20 to 25 ft. high, B&B. 85 00 $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 22 to 30 ft. high, B&B. 100 00 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B. 125 00 $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B. 160 00 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B. 200 00 Larger sizes on application.
BETULA alba laciniata. Cut-leaf Weeping Birch. 30 to 40 ft. Deeply cut green leaves on white branches that droop gracefully to the ground like a large fountain. 5 to 6 ft. high. 5 00 6 to 8 ft. high. 7 50 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 12 to 18 ft. high. 15 00 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. cal., 15 to 20 ft. high. 20 00 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 15 to 20 ft. high. 25 00

Acer saccharum (Sugar Maple)



Betula papyrifera. Canoe Birch. 80 to 90 ft.
Originates in the Adirondacks. Characteristic white bark
is not evident until the tree is slightly older than other va-
rieties of White Birch. A long-lived tree. Each
6 to 8 ft. high
8 to 10 ft. high
10 to 12 ft. high
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. cal., 12 to 15 ft. high, B&B
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2}\text{-in. cal.}, 14 \text{ to } 18 \text{ ft. high, } B\&B$
Larger sizes on application.
B. pendula sargenti. Sargent's Weeping Birch. 12 to 15 ft.
Dwarf, irregular growth. Ideal for rock gardens.
6 to 7 ft. high, specimen, B&B
7 to 8 ft. high, specimen, B&B
8 to 9 ft. high, specimen, B&B
9 to 10 ft. high, specimen, B&B
FAGUS sylvatica. European Green Beech. 80 to 90 ft.
Attractive green leaves. Grows slowly into beautiful
specimens. Makes excellent hedges and screens.
2 to 2½-in. cal., 8 to 10 ft. high, B&B
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 12 to 15 ft. high, B&B 35 00
3½ to 4-in. cal., 15 to 18 ft. high, B&B
4 to 4½-in. cal., 15 to 20 ft. high, B&B
4½ to 5-in. cal., 15 to 20 ft. high, specimen, B&B 85 00
5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 18 to 22 ft. high, specimen, B&B 100 00 $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6-in. cal., 18 to 22 ft. high, specimen, B&B 115 00
$6 \text{ to } 6\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 18 to 25 ft. high, specimen, B&B 115 00
6½ to 7-in. cal., 18 to 25 ft. high, specimen, B&B 150 00
7 to 7½-in. cal., 20 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B 175 00
7½ to 8-in. cal., 20 to 30 ft., high, specimen, B&B 200 00
Larger sizes on application.
F. sylvatica atropurpurea. Copper Beech. 80 to 90 ft.
One of our finest lawn trees, with wine-colored leaves in
spring and early summer, fading to copper in July. This
tree is one of the hardiest in the nursery
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in. cal., 6 to 8 ft. high
2 to 2½-in. cal., 8 to 10 ft. high
2½ to 3-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B
3 to 3½-in. cal., 12 to 15 ft. high, B&B
3½ to 4-in. cal., 15 to 18 ft. high, B&B
4½ to 5-in. cal., 18 to 20 ft. high, B&B
5 to 5½-in. cal., 18 to 22 ft. high, specimen, B&B 100 00
5½ to 6-in. cal., 18 to 22 ft. high, specimen, B&B115 00
6 to 6½-in. cal., 18 to 25 ft. high, specimen, B&B 125 00
$6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7-in. cal., 18 to 25 ft. high, specimen, B&B150 00
7 to 7½-in. cal., 20 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B 175 00
7½ to 8-in. cal., 20 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B 200 00
8 to 8½-in. cal., 20 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B225 00
Larger sizes on application.
F. sylvatica heterophylla. Fern-leaf Beech. 40 to 50 ft.
Deeply cut leaves. Branches from ground to tip, like a
huge globe. A good hedge or screen tree.
8 to 10 ft., B&B
F. sylvatica pendula. Weeping Green Beech. 25 to 40 ft.
Similar to European Green Beech, but with drooping branches and more dwarf in growth.
1½ to 2-in. cal., 8 to 10 ft. high
2 to 2½-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high
2½ to 3-in. cal., 12 to 18 ft. high
3 to 3½-in. cal., 15 to 18 ft. high, B&B
3½ to 4-in. cal., 15 to 22 ft. high, B&B 55 00
4 to 4½-in. cal., 18 to 22 ft. high, specimen, B&B 65 00
4½ to 5-in. cal., 20 to 25 ft. high, specimen, B&B 75 00
5 to 5½-in. cal., 20 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B 85 00
$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6-in. cal., 20 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B 100 00

GLEDITSIA triacanthos. Honey Locust. 40 to 50 ft. An irregular-growing shade tree. Excellent for street, city, and highway plantings. Grows well along the shore. Fine for hedges. Each 5 to 6 ft. \$6 00 6 to 8 ft. 8 00 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 -in. cal., 8 to 10 ft. high. 10 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 8 to 12 ft. high. 12 50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 -in. cal., 8 to 12 ft. high. 15 00
LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. Gum Tree. 50 to 60 ft. A fine pyramidal tree with large maple-like leaves which turn a blazing scarlet in the fall. Bark of corky texture. Suitable for swampy conditions as well as higher ground. 2 to 2½-in. cal., 8 to 12 ft. high, B&B
MORUS alba tatarica. Russian Mulberry. 18 to 20 ft. A small tree with edible reddish black fruit that is particularly attractive to the birds. 5 to 6 ft. 6 to 8 ft. 5 to 10 ft. 7 50
PLATANUS orientalis. <i>European Plane</i> . 70 to 80 ft. Large, picturesque, fast-growing tree, easily recognized by its gray and white bark. Most useful for streets, parks, seashore, and rough situations where a tough durable specimen is required. Resists insects. 1½ to 2-in. cal., 12 to 16 ft. high. 10 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 12 to 16 ft. high. 12 50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. cal., 15 to 18 ft. high. 15 00 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 15 to 18 ft. high. 20 00 $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-in. cal., 15 to 20 ft. high, B&B 40 00 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 15 to 20 ft. high, B&B 50 00 $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-in. cal., 18 to 22 ft. high, B&B 85 00
POPULUS nigra italica. Lombard Poplar. 25 to 30 ft. Tall; rapid-growing. Useful to break horizontal monotony, or grouped to screen objectionable views. 8 to 10 ft
QUERCUS coccinea. Scarlet Oak. 50 to 60 ft. Deeply cut foliage on round-headed tree. Bright scarlet in fall. 1½ to 2-in. cal., 6 to 8 ft. high
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 8 to 12 ft. high

Quercus rubra. Red Oak. 75 to 90 ft. A towering specimen. When leafing in the spring, it gives a pink effect. Later, the leaf is a bright green, turning to crimson-red in autumn, and hanging on till spring. Each 2 to 2½-in. cal., 12 to 16 ft. high, B&B. \$25 00 2½ to 3-in. cal., 12 to 16 ft. high, B&B. 30 00 3 to 3½-in. cal., 12 to 18 ft. high, B&B. 40 00 3½ to 4-in. cal., 12 to 18 ft. high, B&B. 50 00 4 to 4½-in. cal., 14 to 20 ft. high, B&B. 85 00
SALIX babylonica. <i>Babylon Weeping Willow</i> . 25 to 30 ft. Old-fashioned Green Willow. Irregular, vertical weeping limbs with long, narrow leaves. Grows most rapidly by streams and pools.
5 to 6 ft. high
S. elegantissima. Thurlow Weeping Willow. 50 to 60 ft. The fastest-growing Weeping Willow. A beautiful tree for planting near rivers or in other moist spots.
5 to 6 ft. high
Fast growing, with fine foliage. Distinct in winter, due to its golden bark. A graceful weeper.
5 to 6 ft. 3 50 5 to 6 ft., B&B 5 00 6 to 8 ft. 5 00 6 to 8 ft., B&B 7 50
1½ to 2-in. cal., 8 to 10 ft. high, B&B
Well known in Europe for its great clusters of orange-red fruit. The robins in this country love these berries.
6 to 8 ft



Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

Omanicitiat and Shade Frees
TILIA cordata. European Small-leaved Linden. 60 to 80 ft.
One of the best Lindens for street plantings in our climate.
This is a small-leaved, late-flowering Linden. Very fragrant.
m Each
4 to 4½-in. cal., 14 to 16 ft. high, B&B\$35 00
4½ to 5-in. cal., 14 to 16 ft. high, B&B 45 00
5 to 5½-in. cal., 14 to 18 ft. high, B&B 55 00
5½ to 6-in. cal., 14 to 18 ft. high, B&B 65 00
6 to 6½-in. cal., 14 to 20 ft. high, B&B 75 00
6½ to 7-in. cal., 14 to 20 ft. high, B&B 85 00
7 to 7½-in. cal., 14 to 20 ft. high, B&B 95 00
T. platyphyllos pyramidalis. Pyramidal Linden. 40 to 50 ft.
Compact growth. Stands severe pruning. Ideal for
formal planting.
1½ to 2-in. cal., 8 to 10 ft, high
2 to 2½-in. cal., 8 to 10 ft. high
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. cal., 8 to 12 ft. high
ULMUS americana. American Elm. 75 to 100 ft.
A giant at once majestic and graceful. At home every-
where in northeastern United States. This noble tree is an
institution in our New England towns.
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 10 to 15 ft. high 10 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\tilde{3}$ -in. cal., 12 to 18 ft. high
3 to 3½-in. cal., 14 to 22 ft. high
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 -in. cal., 20 to 25 ft. high
4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 20 to 25 ft. high 30 00
$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-in. cal., 22 to 30 ft. high, B&B 80 00
5 to 5½-in. cal., 22 to 30 ft. high, B&B100 00
$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6-in. cal., 25 to 30 ft. high, B&B
6 to 6½-in. cal., 25 to 30 ft. high, B&B
$6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B
7 to 7½-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B200 00
$7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B
8 to 8½-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B
8½ to 9-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B
Larger sizes on application.
U. americana. Moline-Type Elm. 75 to 100 ft.
More pyramidal in growth and having a central leader.
Suitable for limited areas and narrow thoroughfares.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in. cal., 10 to 15 ft. high
- 2 to 2½-in. cal., 12 to 18 ft. high 10 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\tilde{3}$ -in. cal., 14 to 20 ft. high
3 to 3½-in. cal., 16 to 22 ft. high
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-in. cal., 20 to 25 ft. high
4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 20 to 25 ft. high 30 00
$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-in. cal., 22 to 30 ft. high, B&B 80 00
5 to 5½-in. cal., 22 to 30 ft. high, B&B100 00
$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6-in. cal., 25 to 30 ft. high, B&B
6 to 6½-in. cal., 25 to 30 ft. high, B&B
$6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B
7 to 7½-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B200 00
$7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B
8 to 8½-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B
$8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B



There is probably no group of deciduous plants as popular or well known as this one. Their interesting habits of growth, glossy foliage, and gorgeous spring blooms, followed by attractive fruit of many colors in late summer and fall, make them an all-year-round satisfaction. Trees in this group thrive in almost all kinds of soil, and most varieties are very hardy. They flower best in full or partial sunshine.

nardy. They nower best in full or partial sunshine.
ÆSCULUS hippocastanum. White Horse-Chestnut. 50 to 60 ft.
Breaks into foliage, combined with large upright clusters of white flowers, early in May. Grows into a lovely shade tree. 2 to 2½-in. cal., 8 to 12 ft. high, B&B\$10 00 2½ to 3-in. cal., 8 to 12 ft. high, B&B 12 50
3 to 3½-in. cal., 10 to 14 ft. high, B&B
Æ. rubicunda. Pink Horse-Chestnut 30 to 40 ft.
Ornamental tree, similar to white variety. Bears pink
flowers in May. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in. cal., 7 to 9 ft. high, B&B
CERCIS canadensis. Redbud; Judas-Tree. 20 to 25 ft. Broad, irregular, vase-shaped tree that flowers from stem to tip before leaves appear. Flowers are rosy pink. A fine plant for wooded areas. 5 to 6 ft., B&B
CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe-Tree. 20 to 25 ft. Beautiful, fragrant, drooping clusters of misty white flowers showing through broad green leaves. Bears blue fruit in autumn.
2 to 3 ft., B&B. 4 00 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 5 00 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 7 50 6 to 7 ft., specimen, B&B. 10 00 7 to 8 ft., specimen, B&B. 15 00
C Daymaa 1

Cornus · Dogwood

CORNUS florida. White-flowering Dogwood. 25 to 35 ft.

The early spring beauty of its pure white flowers, the summer freshness of its soft green leaves, and the fall splendor of brilliant scarlet foliage and orange-red berries, as well as its individual habit of growth, make this tree outstanding.

	Each
5 to 6 ft., B&B	.\$5 00
6 to 7 ft., B&B	. 7 50
7 to 8 ft., B&B	.10 00
8 to 9 ft., B&B	12 50
9 to 10 ft., B&B	
Specimen grade. Stem type. Extra heavy. Top sprea	d 6 to
14 ft.	4 = 00
21/ to 4 in cal 10 to 15 ft. high B&B	45 00

 3½ to 4-in. cal., 10 to 15 ft. high, B&B.
 45 00

 4 to 4½-in. cal., 12 to 18 ft. high, B&B.
 50 00

 4½ to 5-in. cal., 12 to 18 ft. high, B&B.
 60 00

 5 to 5½-in. cal., 14 to 20 ft. high, B&B.
 75 00



Cornus florida (White-flowering Dogwood)

 Cornus florida, continued

 Specimen grade. Extra heavy. Stem type. Top spread 6 to 14 ft.

 5½ to 6-in. cal., 14 to 20 ft. high, B&B
 \$85 00

 6 to 6½-in. cal., 16 to 22 ft. high, B&B
 100 00

 6½ to 7-in. cal., 16 to 22 ft. high, B&B
 115 00

 7 to 7½-in. cal., 18 to 25 ft. high, B&B
 125 00

 7½ to 8-in. cal., 18 to 25 ft. high, B&B
 150 00

 8 to 8½-in. cal., 20 to 25 ft. high, B&B
 175 00

 Specimen grade. Bush type.

 2½ to 3-in. cal., 10 to 14 ft. high, B&B
 20 00

 3 to 3½-in. cal., 10 to 16 ft. high, B&B
 25 00

 3½ to 4-in. cal., 12 to 16 ft. high, B&B
 30 00

 4 to 4½-in. cal., 12 to 18 ft. high, B&B
 35 00

 Specimen grade. Extra heavy. Bush type. Spread 8 to 14 ft.

 4½ to 5-in. cal., 12 to 18 ft. high, B&B
 60 00

 5 to 5½-in. cal., 14 to 20 ft. high, B&B
 85 00

 6 to 6½-in. cal., 16 to 22 ft. high, B&B
 100 00

 6½ to 7-in. cal., 16 to 22 ft. high, B&B
 115 00

 7½ to 8-in. cal., 18 to 25 ft. high, B&B
 125 00

 7½ to 8-in. cal., 18 to 25 ft. high, B&B
 150 00

 8 to 8½-in. cal., 20 to 25 ft. high, B&B

0
Cornus florida rubra. Red-flowering Dogwood. 20 to 25 ft. Similar in beauty of growth to the White-flowering Dogwood. Pink flowers add distinction to this variety. Most effective when planted among White Dogwood, for its leaves are more brilliant in the fall.
Regular grade. Each
3 to 4 ft., B&B \$7 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B 10 00 5 to 6 ft., B&B 12 50 8 to 9 ft., B&B 22 50 9 to 10 ft., B&B 25 00 10 to 11 ft., B&B 30 00 11 to 12 ft., B&B 35 00
Specimen grade. Extra heavy. Spread 9 to 18 ft.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
C. kousa. Japanese Flowering Dogwood. 15 to 20 ft.
A shrubby plant. Has large clusters of white flowers with distinct centers. Blooms after foliage appears, a month later than our native Dogwood. 6 to 8 ft., B&B
Crataegus · Hawthorn
Oracac Travellorii
Cratægus arnoldiana. Arnold's Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Orange fruit. Large, piercing thorns. 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B
Cratægus arnoldiana. Arnold's Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Orange fruit. Large, piercing thorns. 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B
Cratægus arnoldiana. Arnold's Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Orange fruit. Large, piercing thorns. 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B
Cratægus arnoldiana. Arnold's Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Orange fruit. Large, piercing thorns. 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B
Cratægus arnoldiana. Arnold's Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Orange fruit. Large, piercing thorns. 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B
Cratægus arnoldiana. Arnold's Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Orange fruit. Large, piercing thorns. 35 00 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B. 35 00 12 to 14 ft., specimen, B&B. 45 00 C. cordata. Washington Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Red fruit lasting into winter. Fine foliage and color in autumn. 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 10 00 6 to 8 ft., B&B. 15 00 8 to 10 ft., B&B. 20 00 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B. 25 00
Cratægus arnoldiana. Arnold's Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Orange fruit. Large, piercing thorns. 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B. 35 00 12 to 14 ft., specimen, B&B. 45 00 C. cordata. Washington Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Red fruit lasting into winter. Fine foliage and color in autumn. 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 10 00 6 to 8 ft., B&B. 15 00 8 to 10 ft., B&B. 20 00 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B. 25 00 12 to 14 ft., specimen, B&B. 35 00
Cratægus arnoldiana. Arnold's Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Orange fruit. Large, piercing thorns. 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B. 35 00 12 to 14 ft., specimen, B&B. 45 00 C. cordata. Washington Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Red fruit lasting into winter. Fine foliage and color in autumn. 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 10 00 6 to 8 ft., B&B. 15 00 8 to 10 ft., B&B. 20 00 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B. 25 00 12 to 14 ft., specimen, B&B. 35 00 C. crus-galli. Cockspur Thorn. 20 to 25 ft.
Cratægus arnoldiana. Arnold's Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Orange fruit. Large, piercing thorns. 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B
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Cratægus arnoldiana. Arnold's Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Orange fruit. Large, piercing thorns. 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B. 35 00 12 to 14 ft., specimen, B&B. 45 00 C. cordata. Washington Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Red fruit lasting into winter. Fine foliage and color in autumn. 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 10 00 6 to 8 ft., B&B. 15 00 8 to 10 ft., B&B. 20 00 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B. 25 00 12 to 14 ft., specimen, B&B. 35 00 C. crus-galli. Cockspur Thorn. 20 to 25 ft. White flowers. Shiny green leaves turning orange in late autumn. Used for hedging. 8 to 10 ft., specimen, B&B. 25 00 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B. 30 00
Cratægus arnoldiana. Arnold's Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Orange fruit. Large, piercing thorns. 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B. 35 00 12 to 14 ft., specimen, B&B. 45 00 C. cordata. Washington Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Red fruit lasting into winter. Fine foliage and color in autumn. 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 10 00 6 to 8 ft., B&B. 15 00 8 to 10 ft., B&B. 20 00 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B. 25 00 12 to 14 ft., specimen, B&B. 35 00 C. crus-galli. Cockspur Thorn. 20 to 25 ft. White flowers. Shiny green leaves turning orange in late autumn. Used for hedging. 8 to 10 ft., specimen, B&B. 25 00 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B. 30 00 C. monogyna plena. Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn. 8 to 10 ft. Brilliant red flowers in clusters. Scarlet fruit. 5 to 6 ft. 10 00
Cratægus arnoldiana. Arnold's Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Orange fruit. Large, piercing thorns. 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B
Cratægus arnoldiana. Arnold's Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Orange fruit. Large, piercing thorns. 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B
Cratægus arnoldiana. Arnold's Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Orange fruit. Large, piercing thorns. 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B
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Cratægus arnoldiana. Arnold's Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Orange fruit. Large, piercing thorns. 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B
Cratægus arnoldiana. Arnold's Hawthorn. 15 to 20 ft. White flowers. Orange fruit. Large, piercing thorns. 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B



Magnolia Soulangeana

MAGNOLIA glauca. Sweet Bay. 15 to 20 ft.

A beautiful, small, shrubby tree, nearly evergreen; moist location. Creamy white, wax-like flowers are	hig	hly
fragrant. 4 to 5 ft., B&B 5 to 6 ft., B&B	Ea \$10 12	
M. soulangeana. Saucer Magnolia. 18 to 20 ft. Pink cups with white inner walls.		
2 to 3 ft., B&B. 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 9 to 10 ft., B&B. 10 to 12 ft., B&B.	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 50 \end{array}$	00
M. soulangeana nigra. Saucer Magnolia. 15 to 18 ft. Deep pink cups with light pink inner walls. 4 to 5 ft., B&B	12	50
M. stellata. Star Magnolia. 12 to 15 ft. Pure white, single flowers. 2½ to 3 ft., B&B	10	00
M. stellata rosea. Pink Star Magnolia. 12 to 15 ft. Pink and white star-like flowers. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., B&B	12	50

Malus · Flowering Crab-Apple

These hardy flowering Crab-Apples thrive in almost all locations and exposures. No other flowering trees or bushes give such a profusion of bloom in the springtime. In the autumn they are adorned with clusters of fruits in many colors. Crab-Apples do best in a sweet, well-drained soil and require full sunshine for best results.

Malus arnoldiana. Arnold Crab-Apple. 18 to 20 ft.	
Flowers in May, semi-double, deep pink. Bears min	niature
yellow apples relished by birds.	Each
4 to 5 ft., B&B	\$7 50
5 to 6 ft., B&B	$10 \ 00$
6 to 7 ft., B&B	$15 \ 00$



Malus atropurpurea. Purple leaved Crab-Apple. 20 to 25 ft. Flowers in May, single, rosy pink. Bears miniature red fruit, relished by birds. Each 4 to 5 ft., B&B. \$7 50 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 10 00 6 to 8 ft., B&B. 15 00 8 to 10 ft., B&B. 20 00
M. atrosanguinea. Carmine Crab-Apple. 15 to 18 ft. Flowers in May, single, dark pink shading into light crimson. Broad, shapely grower. Bears miniature yellow fruit in fall. 4 to 5 ft., B&B
5 to 6 ft., B&B. 10 00 6 to 7 ft., B&B. 15 00 7 to 8 ft., B&B. 20 00
M. floribunda. Japanese-flowering Crab-Apple. 15 to 18 ft. Light pink flowers in May followed by attractive tiny yellow- and pink-cheeked apples in fall. 4 to 5 ft., B&B
5 to 6 ft., B&B 10 00 6 to 7 ft., B&B 15 00 7 to 8 ft., B&B 20 00
M. halliana parkmani. Parkman Crab-Apple. 12 to 15 ft. Hanging clusters of pink flowers. Semi-dwarf in growth. 4 to 5 ft., B&B
*M. ioensis bechteli. Bechtel Crab-Apple. 15 ft. Double, pink, rose-shaped flowers in late May. 4 to 5 ft., bare root
M. purpurea eleyi. Eley Crab-Apple. 20 to 25 ft. A free-blossoming, deep pink Crab-Apple with reddish foliage. Flowers in May. Bears miniature red fruit in fall. 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 7 50 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 10 00 6 to 7 ft., B&B. 15 00 7 to 8 ft., B&B. 20 00
13

1 towering 1 rees
Malus robusta. Upright Cherry Crab-Apple. 15 to 18 ft. Creamy white flowers. Grows rapidly. Each
4 to 5 ft., B&B
9 to 10 ft., B&B
M. sargenti. Sargent Crab-Apple. 8 to 9 ft. Pure white flowers. Dwarf. Brilliant red berries that last
well into the winter. 2½ to 3 ft., B&B
M. scheideckeri. Scheidecker Crab-Apple. 15 to 18 ft. Large, semi-double, pink flowers. Formal upright grower.
Bears waxy yellow fruit. 4 to 5 ft., B&B
5 to 6 ft., B&B
6 to 8 ft., B&B
M. spectabilis. Chinese Crab-Apple. 15 to 18 ft. Fragrant, double, delicate pink flowers. Beautiful up-
right plant. Bears small yellow fruit. 4 to 5 ft., B&B
5 to 6 ft., B&B. 10 00 6 to 8 ft., B&B. 15 00
M. theifera. Tea Crab-Apple. 12 to 15 ft.
Flowers in May. Sturdy, spreading tree with entire branches covered with flowers which are white or tinted with reals right.
with pale pink. 4 to 5 ft., B&B
5 to 6 ft., B&B
OXYDENDRUM arboreum. Sorrel-Tree. 20 to 25 ft. A truly beautiful specimen. Shiny long green foliage.
Fall finds this plant with clusters of waxy flowers and the leaves changing to vivid scarlet. Blends well in dogwood
plantings. 5 to 6 ft., B&B
6 to 7 ft., B&B. 12 50 7 to 8 ft., B&B. 15 00
8 to 9 ft., B&B
Prunus · Flowering Japanese Cherry
This fine flowering tree from Japan thrives in this locality. The weeping variety blooms early and is very attractive in
its habit of growth. The blooms of the Upright Cherry come later and last longer. They are single or double, depending on
variety, and their colors range from pure white through light and deep pink. They flower best in full sunlight.
Prunus, Beni Higan. Pink Single-flowering Cherry.
12 to 15 ft. Each 4 to 5 ft., B&B\$10 00
5 to 6 ft., B&B
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. cal., 6 to 9 ft. high, B&B
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 7 to 9 ft. high, B&B 25 00 P. cerasifera blireana. <i>Purple-leaved Double Plum.</i> 12 ft.
Double dark pink flowers in early May. 3 to 4 ft., bare root
P. glandulosa. See Flowering Shrubs.
P. triloba plena. See Flowering Shrubs. RHUS cotinus. Smoke-Tree; Purple Fringe. 12 to 15 ft.
In July looks like a filmy purplish cloud. Fine green foliage. Trunk becomes gnarled with age.
2 to 3 ft., B&B
5 to 6 ft., B&B 10 00
6 to 7 ft., B&B



Evergreens give permanent beauty all the year, carrying their beautiful richly colored foliage through the winter when deciduous trees and shrubs are leafless. Every home-builder, no matter how small the grounds, needs them. They not only provide privacy, but are indispensable for shelter and windbreaks, hedges, backgrounds, and specimens in landscape work. The slow-growing and spreading varieties such as Yews and Junipers are available for use in house and garden plantings. Practically all evergreens require light and air. Yews and Hemlocks are the most tolerant of shade.

All Evergreens Balled & Burlapped

Abies · Fir

Abies concolor. White Fir. 50 to 60 ft.

A large, pyramidal tree, its silver-green foliage blending well with other evergreens. Does well in all soils. Used for

 screen work and lawn specimens.
 Each

 14 to 16 ft., specimen.
 \$65 00

 16 to 18 ft., specimen.
 85 00

Chamaecyparis (Retinospora) · Cypress

A large family of evergreens thriving in various soil conditions. Their uses are numerous because they vary in both color and size. Some grow into tall trees, while others are dwarf. Use this evergreen as a background for gardens, hedges, house foundations, and in rockeries. It must be used in the sunlight for best results. Most varieties grow rather rapidly.

Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera. Thread Cypress. 25 to 30 ft. Graceful, thread-like green foliage. Semi-dwarf.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	 	 									٠	2	50
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$	 	 					۰					-3	00
21/2 to 3 ft												3	50

Decigients
Chamæcyparis pisifera plumosa. Plume Cypress. 35 to 40 ft. Feathery green foliage. Can be sheared into any shape desired. Fine for hedging. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3 00 2½ to 3 ft. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 4 00
C. pisifera plumosa aurea. Golden Plume Cypress. 25 to 30 ft. Feathery golden foliage with habits similar to the Plu-
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
C. pisifera plumosa nana. Dwarf Plume Cypress. 2½ to 3 ft. high, 4 to 6 ft. wide. Suitable for rock gardens. 3 to 3½-ft. spread
C. pisifera squarrosa. Moss Cypress. 25 to 30 ft. Cloudy blue foliage. Compact growth. Vigorous grower. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 2 50 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3 00 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 3 50 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 4 00
CRYPTOMERIA japonica lobbi compacta. Temple Tree. 50 to 60 ft.
An irregular-growing pyramidal tree of Oriental appearance, changing from green to golden bronze in winter. 20 00 10 to 12 ft. 20 00 12 to 14 ft. 25 00 16 to 18 ft., heavy specimen 75 00 18 to 20 ft., heavy specimen 90 00 20 to 22 ft., heavy specimen 125 00
Juniperus · Juniper; Cedar
The Junipers are a large group of evergreens growing in almost all parts of this country, as well as in many other parts of the world. These plants are used extensively in garden work, due to their varying types and interesting habits of growth, either columnar, bushy, or spreading. All varieties are extremely hardy and have attractive foliage, varying in color from light to dark and even to a bluish green. Some have showy blue berries in the fall. They may be used as individual specimens, for screens, hedges, or in rock gardens. They grow best in a well-drained soil in full sunshine, and for best results should be fed occasionally to maintain their color and artistic habits of growth.
Juniperus chinensis columnaris. Columnar Juniper. 20 to 25 ft.
A rapid-growing, narrow tree. Blue-green foliage. Should be trimmed annually. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. 10 to 12 ft. 17 50
J. chinensis pfitzeriana. Pfitzer Juniper. 5 to 6 ft. high, 10 to 12 ft. wide. A hardy, spreading, irregular Juniper. Two-toned green foliage. Will stand city conditions well. One of our best
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

3. 3. 3.
Juniperus chinensis sargenti. Sargent Juniper. 2 to 3 ft. high, 5 to 6 ft. wide. A very hardy, blue-green, trailing Juniper of compact growth. Good ground-cover; valuable for rockery. Each 15 to 18-in. spread
J. communis depressa plumosa. Andorra Juniper. 2 to 3 ft. high, 6 to 8 ft. wide. A valuable, spreading, feathery Juniper. Fine for slopes; also a good plant for border work. Turns bronze color in the fall.
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
J. horizontalis. Creeping Juniper. 1½ to 2 ft. high, 4 to 6 ft. wide. Irregular creeping Juniper. Steel-blue color turning to bronze in winter. Good for rockery plantings. 15 to 18-in. spread
J. virginiana cannarti. Cannart Juniper. 20 to 25 ft. A very attractive hybrid having dark green, bunchy foliage. Bears porcelain-blue fruit in late summer. One of the best upright Junipers. 2 to 3 ft
J. virginiana globosa.Globe Cedar.3 to 4 ft. high, 4 to 5 ft. wide.A dwarf globe form of Cedar.Good for rockery use. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. spread.7 503 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. spread.10 00
J. virginiana keteleeri. Keteleer Cedar. 18 to 20 ft. A rugged, compact, pyramidal Cedar, bearing large, light blue berries in the fall. Has very attractive foliage, always free from disease. 2 to 3 ft. 4 00 3 to 4 ft. 5 00 4 to 5 ft. 7 50 14 to 16 ft., specimen 50 00

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana in foreground



Picea · Spruce

Picea omorika. Serbian Spruce. 40 to 50 ft.

This tree develops into a tall, narrow specimen. Contrasting foliage, needle tops green; blue on bottom. Each 10 to 12 ft., specimen
P. pungens kosteriana. Koster Blue Spruce. 50 to 60 ft. (Grafted.) The true Blue Spruce, an old-time favorite. A vigorous tree with good blue color. Used principally as a specimen. 10 to 11 ft
Pinus · Pine
Most of these well-known evergreens grow rapidly into large, rugged trees. They have attractive foliage of various colors and are particularly well suited for windbreaks or screens, but they also grow into beautiful specimen trees. Some varieties thrive at the seashore, while others do best at higher elevations. All varieties, however, grow well under exposed or windy conditions and do best in full sunlight. Most Pines enjoy a light, well-drained soil.
Pinus montana mughus. Mugho Pine. 3 to 4 ft. high, 6 to 8 ft. wide. A very fine low-growing Pine, used successfully in border

A very fine low-growing Pine, used successfully in work. One of the best for shore plantings. Hardy.

1½ to 2-ft. spread.

2 to 2½-ft. spread.

2½ to 3-ft. spread.

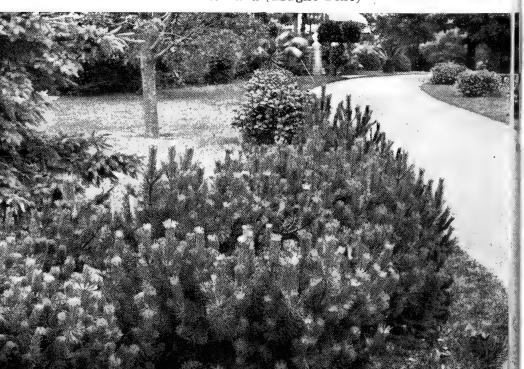
3 to 3½-ft. spread.

 $\begin{array}{ccc}
 6 & 00 \\
 7 & 50 \\
 10 & 00
 \end{array}$

Each \$5 00

4	to	5	ft																								٠	٠					7	50
																																	10	
6	to	7	ft.																									٠		٠		٠	12	50
7	to	8	ft.	٠.																												a	15	00
																																	17	
9	to	1	0 f	t.																			٠							٠			20	00
6	to	7	-in		ca	al	l.,	,	2	0	t	О	2	25)	ft		ŀ	i	g	h										۰		125	00
7	to	8	-in		ca	al	l.,	,	2	0	t	О	5	30) ;	ft		ł	ni	g	h	l.							٠				150	00
8	to	9	-in		ca	al	l.,	,	2	2	t	O	3	35	j	ft		ŀ	ni	g	h												175	00
9	to	1	0-i	n	. (ca	aĺ	l.,	,	2	2	t	o	3	5	j	ft		ł	ni	g	h											200	00

Pinus montana (Mugho Pine)



Pinus sylv	estris.	Scotch 1	Pine. 40	to 50 ft	•			
grower, 8 to 9	valuabl ft	reading ble for scre	en plant	ting. Star	nds prun	ing. 1	Each 7 50)
P. thunber	gi. Ja	panese B	Black Pir	e. 40 to	50 ft.			
Irregu for shore	ılar gna e plant	arled braing. Ver	nches; li y hardy	ght green	foliage.	Exce	llent	j
4 to 5	ft					1	0 00)
5 to 6	ft					1	5 00)
6 to 7						9	0.00	١

Pseudotsuga · Douglas Fir

This evergreen is a rapid, graceful grower. Its foliage varies from light to dark green, and in some types even to a bluish green. It is perfectly hardy and transplants easily. This conifer thrives in exposed locations and grows well in moist as well as well-drained soils. It is used for windbreaks, screens, or as a specimen tree; also used extensively for Christmas trees.

Pseudotsuga douglasi. Douglas Fir. 70 to 80 ft.	Each
15 to 18 in	\$4 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	5 00
2 to 3 ft	
3 to 4 ft	$10 \ 00$
4 to 5 ft	$12 \ 50$
5 to 6 ft	$15 \ 00$

Taxus · Yew

All varieties become handsome plants, some low or dwarf-growing, some faster and more upright, while others grow into large pyramidal-shaped trees.

They may be used in gardens, for hedges, near the house, or as individual specimens.

Yews are very hardy and some varieties are adorned with beautiful red berries in the late summer or fall. Some of these plants tolerate shade, but most grow best in full sunlight.

Taxus baccata repandens. English Spreading Yew. 2 to 3 ft. high, 6 to 8 ft. wide.

A flat-growing,	dark green	Yew. Good	for f	ound	ation,
cemetery, rockery	and border	plantings.		٠	Each
15 to 18 in					\$5 00
11% to 2 ft					6 50

 $\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$ 8 00

T. cuspidata. Japanese Spreading Yew. 5 to 8 ft. high, 15 to 18 ft. wide.

A spreading Yew, bearing beautiful red berries in fall. Responds well to shearing, yet is attractive when allowed to develop naturally. Excellent for hedges, borders, and foundation plantings. Does fairly well in shade.

15 to 18-in. spread	00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. spread	00
2 to 2½-ft. spread 7	50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 -ft. spread	00
6 to 7-ft. spread, 3 to 5 ft. high, specimen 40	00
7 to 8-ft. spread, 3 to 5 ft. high, specimen 50	00
8 to 9-ft. spread, 4 to 6 ft. high, specimen 85	
9 to 10-ft. spread, 5 to 7 ft. high, specimen100	00
10 to 11-ft. spread, 6 to 7 ft. high, specimen125	00

Taxus cuspidata capitata. Japanese Pyramidal Yew. 20 to 25 ft. Handsome pyramidal tree. Its dark green foliage is covered with red berries in the fall. Fine for formal plant-

T. cuspidata intermedia. Spreading Hybrid Yew.

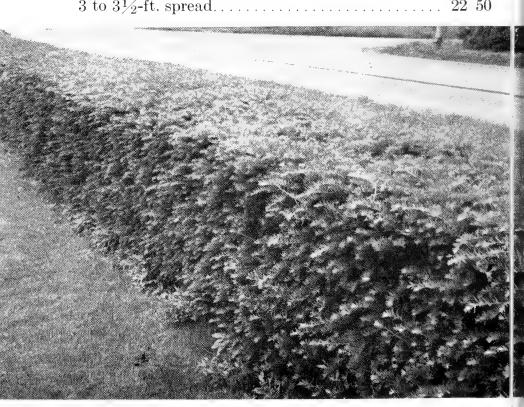
4 to 6 ft. high, 6 to 8 ft. wide.	
A rugged, semi-dwarf, compact grower. Its foliage	is
slightly larger than the Brevifolia. An excellent Yew.	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. spread	00
2 to 2½-ft. spread 7	50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\overline{3}$ -ft. spread	00

T. cuspidata nana (brevifolia). Dwarf Japanese Yew. 5 to 6 ft. wide, 3 to 5 ft. high.

8 to 10 in. high.....

We believe Nana to be the best of all the Yews. Artistic and irregular, spreading growth if allowed its freedom. It is very hardy and has deep green foliage. Truly an aristocrat. It may be used as a specimen or for dwarf hedges.

10 to 12 in. high	$3 \ 50$
12 to 15 in. high	$4 \ 50$
15 to 18 in. high	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. high	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. spread	
	22 50



Spreading Yew

Breigreens
Taxus media browni. Brown's Yew.
4 to 6 ft. high, 8 to 10 ft. wide. Similar to Cuspidata Yew but slower and more compact growing. Each
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
T. media hatfieldi. <i>Hatfield's Yew.</i> 10 to 12 ft. Similar to Hicks Yew except that it does not yield berries. 12 to 15 in. high
15 to 18 in. high. 4 00 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. high. 5 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. 7 50
T. media hicksi. <i>Hicks Yew.</i> 10 to 12 ft. Having a columnar habit of growth, it may be substituted for the Irish Yew in cold climates. Very dark green in color, it is valuable in formal gardens and when planted close makes a fine hedge.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., specimen 13 50 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 9 00 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. specimen 15 00 $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft., specimen 20 00 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., specimen 25 00
Thuja · Arborvitae
The Arborvitæ is among the well-known American evergreens. Most varieties are tall, fast growing, and are useful as hedges, windbreaks, backgrounds, and specimens in landscape work. The slower-growing and dwarf varieties are useful for foundation plantings and garden designs. The Arborvitæ is hardy and will thrive in all kinds of soil conditions. Most varieties need full sunlight for best results.
Thuja occidentalis douglasi pyramidalis. *Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitæ. 20 to 25 ft.
Slender, pyramidal, spiral in effect, with twisted dark green foliage. Very effective in combination with other evergreens. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. Slender, pyramidal, spiral in effect, with twisted dark combination with other evergreens. Each 5 00
T. occidentalis globosa. Globe Arborvitæ. 3 to 4 ft. Compact, globe-shaped plant. Good for foreground planting. 1½ to 2 ft
2 to 2½ ft
T. occidentalis, Little Gem. Little Gem Arborvitæ. 2 to 3 ft. high, 3 to 4 ft. wide. A dwarf type used extensively in rockeries. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. spread 6 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. spread 7 50
T. occidentalis nigra. Dark American Arborvitæ. 30 to 35 ft. Fast-growing, hardy, pyramidal tree, useful for screening
and hedging. 6 00 3 to 4 ft. 7 50 4 to 5 ft. 7 50 5 to 6 ft. 9 00 8 to 9 ft. 17 50

Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitæ.

25 to 30 ft.
A dense, slender green pyramid, probably the best in its
family. Good for formal work; a good hedge plant. Each
3 to 4 ft\$4 50
4 to 5 ft
5 to 6 ft 7 50
6 to 7 ft
7 to 8 ft
T. occidentalis semperaurea. Goldentip Arborvitæ. Dense, pyramidal tree. Dark green foliage, tipped with
deep gold. This thrives well in almost complete shade.
1½ to 2 ft

$1\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 ft.	 	 											2	00
3 to	4 ft	 	 											4	00
4 to	5 ft	 	 									. '		5	00
5 to	6 ft	 	 											7	50
	16 ft.,														

Tsuga · Hemlock

Stately grace and dignity characterize the Hemlock, which we consider the most beautiful of the larger North American evergreens. Its attractive dark green foliage weeps gracefully and is tipped with the bright green of new growth during the spring. Hemlocks are hardy and thrive in almost any soil. They tolerate the shade better than other evergreens and are very adaptable, being used for hedges, backgrounds for gardens, or as specimens. They stand shearing or pruning or may be allowed to grow naturally.

Hemlocks Are a Hoyt Specialty

We believe our Hemlocks are better grown, have better color, and develop into better plants when older, than the usual run of Hemlocks.

Tsuga canadensis.	Canadian	Hemlock.	70 to 80 ft.	Each
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft				. \$4 00
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft}$. 5 00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft				. 6 25
4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft				. 7 50
$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft				. 9 00
5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft				.11 00
9 to 10 ft., hea	avy specime	en		.50 00
Larger sizes o	n applicatio	on.		

Hedge of Hemlock





Azaleas

Happily situated by being planted in full sunshine but protected from winter winds, Azaleas produce brilliant blossoms of many colors. They want an acid soil, and during blooming time require an abundance of moisture. Some of our native types grow into fairly large bushes, but most Azaleas seldom attain a height of more than 3 or 4 feet.

All	Azaleas,	B&B.
A	1 . 1	_

Azalea arborescens. Sweet Azalea. 6 to 8 ft. Fragrant white or blush-pink flowers, desirable on acco of late bloom. Flowers in June.	unt ach
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	00 50
A. calendulacea. Flame Azalea. 6 to 8 ft. Probably the most brilliant of our native shrubs. Flow in late May, orange to scarlet in color.	rers
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	-00
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	
*A. hinodegiri. <i>Hinodegiri Azalea</i> . 3 to 4 ft. Single brilliant carmine-pink flowers in late May. New evergreen. 10 to 12-in. spread	50
A. kaempferi fedora. <i>Hybrid Torch Azalea</i> . 3 to 4 ft. Brilliant red flowers in May. 1½ to 2 ft	- 00
, 2	
A. nudiflora. Pinxterbloom. 5 to 6 ft.	
A native pink, blooming in mid-May.	00
$\frac{11}{2}$ to 2 ft	
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 3$	50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	=00

*Azalea Hinodegiri guaranteed for first growing season only.

Azaleas

Azalea rosea. 5 to 6 ft. Deep pink in early June Fragrant. Each $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. \$3 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3 50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 4 00
A. schlippenbachi. Royal Azalea. 3 to 4 ft. Attractive large rose-pink blossoms in June. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
A. vaseyi. Pinkshell Azalea. 3 to 4 ft. Beautiful shell-pink flowers in early May. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 3 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3 50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 4 00
A. viscosa. Swamp Azalea. 5 to 6 ft. Fragrant, white, pink-tinged flowers in late June. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 3 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3 50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 4 00
Hardy Evergreen Shrubs All Balled and Burlapped except where otherwise noted.
The importance of this class of plant material has long been recognized by many garden lovers. Since most are evergreen, they present an attractive appearance in both summer and winter. They are comparatively slow growers, are easy to keep in bounds, and grow more beautiful with age. All of these varieties grow best in a somewhat acid soil, lightened by plenty of leaf-mold or peat moss, and some require protected locations for best results. Certain varieties may be used with success in plantings in the shade.
ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. 5 to 6 ft. A dainty evergreen shrub bearing little bell-shaped pink flowers. Blooms throughout the summer until frost. Excellent for garden plantings. May be cut back every spring. Each 1½ to 2 ft. \$3 50 2 to 3 ft. 5 00
AZALEA. See pages 23 and 24.
BUXUS sempervirens arborescens. <i>Boxwood</i> . 8 to 10 ft. Hardiest type of Boxwood. Dark green color, compact in growth, adaptable for use as edging, specimens and in topiary work.
Edging Boxwood. Per 100 5 to 6 in., bare root. \$30 00 6 to 8 in., bare root. 40 00 8 to 10 in., bare root. 50 00
Specimen Boxwood.Each 10×10 in.\$1 50 12×10 in.2 00 12×12 in.2 50 14×12 in.3 50 15×15 in.4 00

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

ILEX crenata. Japanese Holly. 12 to 15 ft.
Dense-growing, upright plant with dark green, box-like
leaf. Small black fruit. Blends well in any evergreen plant-
ing; also used as a specimen.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft\$3 50
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\overline{3}$ ft
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 8 50$
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft
4 to 5 ft
*I. crenata bullata. Boxleaf Japanese Holly. 4 to 5 ft.
A hardy, compact, dwarf border plant. Shiny black fruit.
A fine substitute for boxwood.
9 to 12 in
12 to 15 in
15 to 18 in 5 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
I. glabra. Inkberry. 4 to 6 ft.
A native shrub with deep green leaves and black berries,
used to advantage in evergreen gardens, along stream and
pool or edging woodland.
12 to 15 in
15 to 18 in
$\frac{11}{2}$ to 2 ft
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$ 6 00
*I. opaca. American Holly. 25 to 30 ft.
Better known as Christmas Holly. Becoming more and
more a favorite. Its shiny leaves and red berries make it a
desirable plant for use as a specimen, in mass planting, or
for hedges. Will stand pruning. 2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft
4 to 5 ft
5 to 6 ft
5 to 6 ft., specimen
6 to 7 ft., specimen
7 to 8 ft., heavy specimen
8 to 9 ft., heavy specimen
9 to 10 ft., heavy specimen
Berrying plants (Female), 50 per cent extra.
*Ilex crenata bullata and Ilex opaca guaranteed for first

growing season only.



Ilex crenata



Pieris (Andromeda) floribunda

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

•
KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel. 6 to 8 ft. This, our Connecticut State Plant, is probably the most valuable and beautiful of all our broadleaf evergreens. Produces great masses of pink flowers in June. Can be used for mass plantings, border work, and as a specimen; in fact, it adds beauty anywhere. Each 15 to 18 in. \$2 50 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 3 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 4 00 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 5 00 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6 00 $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. 7 50 4 to 5 ft. 10 00 5 to 6 ft.
LEUCOTHOE catesbæi. Drooping Leucothoe. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. A low-growing evergreen plant with arching branches. Rich green leaves turning to bronze in the fall. Showy, fragrant, creamy white flowers in May. Excellent when used in border combinations with laurel and rhododendron. 12 to 18 in. 250 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 350 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 500
PIERIS (Andromeda) floribunda. Mountain Andromeda.
A to 5 ft. A very hardy evergreen shrub which blooms early in spring, producing an abundance of upright white flower-spikes. Used for border work in mass plantings. 12 to 18 in. 12 to 2 ft. 3 00 1½ to 2 ft. 4 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 5 00
P. japonica. Japanese Andromeda. 6 to 7 ft. Truly one of the finest broadleafs with graceful, pendulous sprays of white flowers in early spring, followed by striking wine-colored new growth. Excellent for rockeries, specimens, or bordering taller growing species.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

*PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandi. Laland Firethorn.

8 to 10 ft.

A shrubby Thorn with white flower clusters, known best for its orange-red fruit that appears in late summer. Each $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., pot-grown 4 50

*Pyracantha guaranteed for first growing season only.

Rhododendrons

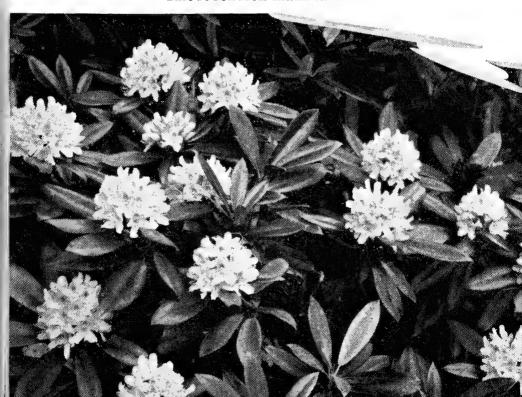
Rhododendrons are easy to grow. Planted in properly prepared soil, they will give satisfaction. There are many types to choose from, ranging from dwarf to tall-growing varieties. For best effects, group plantings are suggested. Good care is necessary. They must have an acid soil and a mulch of oak leaves or lawn clippings. Liberal watering during dry periods is essential.

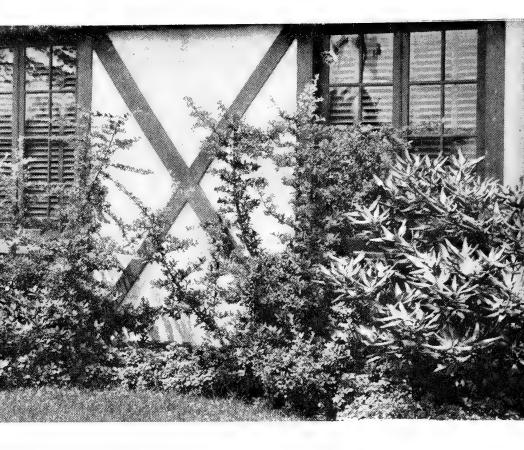
Rhododendron carolinianum. Carolina Rhododendron.

5 to 6 ft

5 to 6 ft.
Small-leaved variety with pink flowers. Semi-dwarf.
Blooms in June. Each
12 to 18 in\$4 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 6 00$
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\bar{3}$ ft
R. catawbiense. Catawba Rhododendron. 8 to 10 ft.
Parent of many hybrids. Blooms in May and June. Rosy
purple flowers.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
2 to 2½ ft 6 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 8 00$
R. maximum. Rosebay Rhododendron. 12 to 15 ft.
A good plant for shady places. The large leaves are of
greater landscape value than the pale pink flowers. Blooms
in late June. Prefers acid soil. Good for mass plantings.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 6 00$
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 8 00$
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft
4 to 5 ft., specimen
5 to 6 ft., specimen
6 to 7 ft., specimen
Special prices on larger quantities.

Rhododendron maximum





Included among the Flowering Shrubs are those old favorites well known to all, as well as some worthy new varieties. We offer shrubs in two grades, a regular or standard grade and our specimen grade.

Our standard shrubs are good, sturdy, well-grown plants that will thrive and grow rapidly into fine bushes.

The specimen shrubs are larger, well-developed plants that have been spaced and pruned in the nursery, and when used in plantings, give an immediate landscape effect.

All Flowering Shrubs are bare root except where marked B&B (balled and burlapped)

marked D&D (balled alld burlapped)
ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. 5 to 6 ft. A dainty evergreen shrub bearing little bell-shaped pink flowers. Blooms throughout the summer until frost. Excellent for garden plantings. May be cut back every spring. Each
1½ to 2 ft., B&B. \$3 56 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 5 00
AMELANCHIER canadensis. Downy Shadbush. 20 to 25 ft. Native plant bearing white flowers in early spring. Fruit relished by birds. Grows well in wooded and wet sections. 2 to 3 ft
ARONIA arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry. 8 to 10 ft. White flowers tinged with red in early spring. Outstanding red fruit in fall. 2 to 3 ft
AZALEA. See pages 23 and 24.
BENZOIN æstivale (<i>Lindera Benzoin</i>). Spice-bush. 6 to 8 ft. Clusters of yellow flowers in April. Red berries in September, relished by birds. Good for moist ground.

1 00

BERBERIS thunbergi. Japanese Barberry. 5 to 7 ft.
Small green leaves. Red berries in fall, which stay nearly all winter. Used extensively for hedging and ground-cover
for rough banks. Each
15 to 18 in
B. thunbergi atropurpurea. Redleaf Japanese Barberry. 5 to 6 ft.
Similar to Thunbergi in habit. Foliage bright red in
spring, reddish purple in summer and scarlet in fall. Each
15 to 18 in
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft., } B\&B$
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., B&B
BUDDLEIA, Charming. New Pink Butterfly-bush. 6 ft. Large spires of pink flowers. Blooms all summer.
B., Dubonnet. Hybrid Butterfly-bush. 8 to 10 ft.
Improved variety. Blooms all summer. Dark wine-red flowers. Attracts butterflies.
B. farquhari. Farquhar Butterfly-bush. 8 to 10 ft. Improved variety. Blooms all summer, with lilac-colored
flowers.
B., Ile de France. Hybrid Butterfly-bush. 8 to 10 ft.
Clear rosy purple, fragrant flowers during summer. A better variety.
Price of Above Buddleia:
3-yr\$1 00
5-yr., heavy
CALLICARPA purpurea. Chinese Beauty-berry. 4 to 5 ft. Dense green foliage in summer. Bunches of mauve berries
along its willowy branches in the fall.
4 to 5 ft 1 50
CALYCANTHUS floridus. Sweet-Shrub. 8 to 9 ft.
Sweet-scented brown bud-like flowers in June. Good for
mass plantings. Old-fashioned Strawberry Shrub. 2 to 3 ft
CLETHRA alnifolia. Sweet Pepperbush. 7 to 8 ft. Fragrant white flowers during June and July. Thrives in
damp ground as well as upland.
2 to 3 ft
CODNIES II a citizing Const Degreed 9 to 10 ft
CORNUS alba sibirica. Coral Dogwood. 8 to 10 ft. Coral bark gives striking effect in winter.
2 to 3 ft 1 25
C. amomum. Silky Dogwood. 6 to 8 ft. Light red bark. Porcelain-blue berries in the fall.
2 to 3 ft
C. mascula. Cornelian-Cherry. 15 to 20 ft. Gray bark and shiny green foliage. Yellow flowers.
Cherry-like scarlet fruit in fall.
3 to 4 ft., B&B
5 to 6 ft., B&B 6 00
6 to 7 ft., B&B
White flowers in June and July. White berries in Septem-
ber. 5 to 6 ft
C. stolonifera flaviramea. Golden-twig Dogwood. 6 to 8 ft.
Bright yellow bark in winter. Blends well with Redbarked Dogwood.
2 to 3 ft

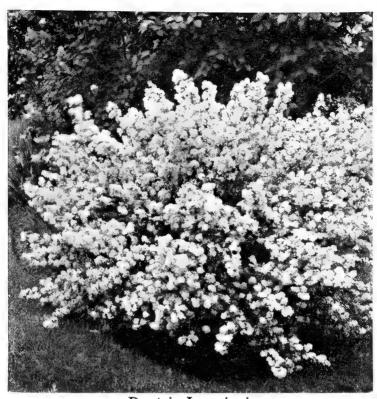
Cotoneaster

This introduction from China is a valuable contribution to the family of flowering shrubs. Graceful habit and beauty of leaf and fruit make it an ideal plant for house foundations, entrances, hedges, or ground-cover plantings.

Cotoneaster divaricata. Upright Spreading Cotoneaster. 4 to 6 ft.	
Small green leaves. Brilliant red berries in autur Fairly fast grower.	ach
15 to 18 in., pot-grown. \$2 1½ to 2 ft., B&B. 2 2 to ½ ft., B&B. 3	50
2½ to 3 ft., B&B	00
C. francheti. Franchet Cotoneaster. 6 to 7 ft. Olive-green leaves and bright red berries. A grace fast grower.	ful,
1½ to 2 ft., pot-grown 2 2½ to 3 ft., B&B. 4 3 to 3½ ft., B&B. 5	00
C. horizontalis. Rock Cotoneaster. 2 ft. high, 3 to 4 ft. wide. A dwarf, trailing variety, nearly evergreen, with brilli red berries.	ant
10 to 12 in., pot-grown	50 50
C. microphylla. Rockspray Cotoneaster. 2 ft. high, 4 to 5 ft. wide.	
A trailing variety, faster growing than Horizonta Showy in flower and fruit. 10 to 12 in., pot-grown	00
C. zabeli. Zabel's Cotoneaster. 5 to 6 ft. A graceful, slender-branched shrub of medium heig with red fruit.	
3 to 3½ ft., B&B 4	00

Cotoneaster horizontalis





Deutzia Lemoinei

CYDONIA japonica. Japanese Flowering Quince. 6 to 8 ft. Brilliant red flowers in early May. Each 15 to 18 in \$1 00 15 to 18 in., B&B. 2 00 1½ to 2 ft. 1 25 1½ to 2 ft., B&B. 3 00 2 to 2½ ft. 1 75 2 to 2½ ft., B&B. 3 50
C. lagenaria nivalis. Hybrid Japanese Flowering Quince. 6 to 8 ft.
Pure white flowers in early May. 3 to 4 ft
DEUTZIA gracilis. Slender Deutzia. 3 to 4 ft. A dwarf Deutzia, with snowy white flowers. Valuable in border planting. Blooms in May.
15 to 18 in., B&B
D. gracilis rosea. <i>Pink Slender Deutzia</i> . 2 to 3 ft. Numerous small pink flowers. Fine shrub where a low-growing plant is required. Blooms in May.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
D. lemoinei. Lemoine Deutzia. 4 to 5 ft. Upright, spreading, semi-dwarf habit. White flowers, borne in clusters. Blooms in May. 2 to 2½ ft., specimen, B&B
D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. 9 to 10 ft.
Probably the best known of all Deutzias. Grows tall. White to pale pink flowers in May.
4 to 5 ft
D. scabra crenata. Double-flowering Pink Deutzia. 9 to 10 ft.
One of the finest tall-growing Deutzias. Pink and white
blossoms in May. 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
31

ENKIANTHUS campanulatus. Redvein Enkianthus. 5 to 6 ft. An erect-growing shrub with pale yellow flowers, tinged with pink in May. Its leaves turn a beautiful scarlet color in the fall. Each 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B. 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B. 7 50
EUONYMUS alatus. Winged or Corky-barked Euonymus. 7 to 8 ft.
A corky-barked tree with startling crimson foliage in the fall. Good plant for exposed places. 2 to 3 ft., specimen, B&B. 3 00 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B. 4 00 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B. 5 00 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B. 6 00
E. alatus compactus. Dwarf Winged Euonymus. 4 to 5 ft. Same habit as Alatus, but in the dwarf form. Good for low hedges and foreground planting. 2 to 3 ft., specimen, B&B
E. europæus. European Burning-bush. 10 to 12 ft. A tall-growing Euonymus. Turns brilliant crimson in the fall. Light pink fruits hang on after leaves fall. 2 to 3 ft
FORSYTHIA intermedia spectabilis. Showy Border Forsythia. 8 to 9 ft. This showy Forsythia is a little darker yellow than other varieties. One of the best April bloomers.
3 to 4 ft. 1 00 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B 2 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B 2 50 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B 3 00 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B 4 00 6 to 7 ft., specimen, B&B 5 00

Forsythia intermedia spectabilis



Forsythia suspensa. Weeping Golden-Bells. 6 to 8 ft. Blooms in late April and early May. Excellent for sprawling over walls or steep banks. 2 to 3 ft. 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 2 to 3 ft., B&B.
F. suspensa fortunei. Fortune's Golden-Bells. 8 to 9 ft. Blooms in late April and early May. Has especially attractive yellow branches. 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
HALESIA tetraptera. Silver-Bell. 20 to 25 ft. Pure white, dangling, bell-shaped flowers in May, followed by brown winged seeds. 3 to 4 ft., B&B
HAMAMELIS virginiana. Witch-Hazel. 12 to 15 ft. Lemon-color flowers, blooming in late autumn after leaves fall. 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B. 4 00 5 to 6 ft. 2 00 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B. 5 00 8 to 10 ft., specimen, B&B. 12 50 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B. 15 00
Hibiscus syriacus • Althea; Rose-of-Sharon The Hibiscus, often known as Althea or Rose-of-Sharon,
blooms from July to September, when so few of our shrubs are in flower. They grow as high as 8 to 12 feet and may be procured in various colors, some being double.
Hibiscus syriacus anemonæflorus. Double; pink. Blooms from July to early autumn. Each 3 to 4 ft., B&B\$2 50
H. syriacus cœlestis. Single blue hybrid. Blooms from July to early autumn. 2 to 3 ft. 1 00 3 to 4 ft. 1 50 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 2 50
H. syriacus, Jeanne d'Arc. Double, white. Blooms from July to early autumn. 2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft., B&B. 2 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 3 50
H. syriacus, Lady Stanley. Double; blush-pink. Blooms from July to early autumn. 2 to 3 ft. 1 00 3 to 4 ft. 1 50 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 2 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 3 50 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 4 00
H. syriacus rubis. Single red hybrid. Blooms from July to early autumn. 2 to 3 ft. 1 00 3 to 4 ft. 1 50 3 to 4 ft. 2 50
Sto 4 ft., B&B. H. syriacus totus albus. Single; white. Blooms from July to early autumn. 2 to 3 ft



Philadelphus, Virginal

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora. Hills-of-Snow Hydrangea. 4 to 5 ft.
Bears large heads of white flowers in June. Light green foliage. Each 15 to 18 in
H. paniculata grandiflora. Peegee Hydrangea. Bush form. 4 to 5 ft. Blooms on new growth, August to frost. White, gradually turning to pink. Must be trimmed back severely each year. 2 to 3 ft
2 to 3 ft., B&B
2 to 3 ft., specimen, B&B
into the winter. Good Christmas decorations. 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
I. verticillata polycarpa. Hybrid Black-Alder; Winterberry. A selected variety, propagated by grafting. Very heavily berried. 8 to 10 ft. 3 to 4 ft. (Berrying plants only), B&B
KOLKWITZIA amabilis. Beauty-Bush. 8 to 10 ft. Branches arching to ground with beautiful dainty pink blooms in June. Truly one of the best flowering shrubs. Good for flower arrangements.
2½ to 3 ft. 1 50 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B. 3 00 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B. 4 00 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B. 5 00

LIGUSTRUM ibolium. <i>Ibolium Privet</i> . 14 to 15 ft. Rapid growing. Bears black fruit in fall. Very hardy. Each 3 to 4 ft\$25 per 100\$0 40
L. ibota regelianum. Regal's Privet. 4 to 6 ft. Fine for shady spots. A spreading, irregular, densegrowing Privet. Bears black fruit in fall. Excellent for massing or for hedges. $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
L. ovalifolium. California Privet. 10 to 15 ft. Well-known hedge plant. Shiny green foliage. 2 to 3 ft. \$15 per 100 25 3 to 4 ft. \$20 per 100 35
LONICERA fragrantissima. Winter Honeysuckle. 6 to 8 ft. So named because its foliage clings after heavy frosts. Blooms in early April, with creamy white flowers similar in odor to those of honeysuckle vine. Bears red fruit in summer. 2 to 3 ft
L. morrowi. Morrow's Bush Honeysuckle. 7 to 8 ft. A native of the Orient. Broad, spreading habit. Bears small white flowers tinged with yellow, followed by bright red fruit. 2 to 3 ft
L. tatarica rosea. Pink Tatarian Honeysuckle. 8 to 10 ft. A tall-growing shrub with pink flowers. Covered with scarlet fruit in late summer. Does well in the shade. 4 to 5 ft
L. tatarica rubra. Red Tatarian Honeysuckle. 8 to 10 ft. A tall-growing shrub with dark pink flowers. Covered with scarlet fruit in late summer. Does well in the shade. 4 to 5 ft
PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Sweet Mock-Orange.
8 to 10 ft. The old-fashioned Sweet Syringa or Mock-Orange. This is an old favorite with snow-white flowers in May and June. 3 to 4 ft
P. grandiflorus. Big Mock-Orange. 12 to 15 ft. A large-flowering, tall-growing type. Useful for background planting. 5 to 6 ft
P. lemoinei. Lemoine Mock-Orange. 6 to 7 ft. A dwarf-growing shrub with sweet-scented, pure white flowers. Good for border plantings. 2½ to 3 ft., specimen, B&B
P. virginalis. Double-flowering Mock-Orange. 6 to 8 ft. A double-flowering variety fast becoming a favorite, with its fragrant, gardenia-like flowers. 2 to 3 ft

PRUNUS glandulosa albo-plena. White Double-flowering Almond. 4 to 5 ft.
A dwarf-growing shrub adorned with numerous flowers along its many stems. Each 3 to 4 ft
P. glandulosa roseo-plena. Pink Double-flowering Almond.
4 to 5 ft. Similar to White Almond but superior because of its
pleasing color. 3 to 4 ft
P. triloba plena. Pink Double-flowering Plum. 7 to 8 ft. A large-growing form of Prunus. Flowers similar to Pink Almond. More tree-like form. 2 to 3 ft
RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. Jetbead. 5 to 6 ft. A handsome shrub bearing dainty white flowers in May and June, followed by jet-black seed borne in clusters and hanging on all winter. 3 to 4 ft
*ROSA hugonis. Father Hugo's Rose. 6 to 8 ft. Shrub Rose. Blooms profusely, with yellow flowers in early May. Fernlike foliage. A splendid hardy shrub Rose for the garden. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
*R. rugosa. Rugosa Rose. 4 to 5 ft. Shrub Rose. Large pink or red flowers from June to September. Use in borders or hedges. 1½ to 2 ft
SALIX caprea. <i>Pussy Willow</i> . 10 to 12 ft. A shrubby small tree. Buds open soft, fuzzy gray. 3 to 4 ft

Flowering Almond

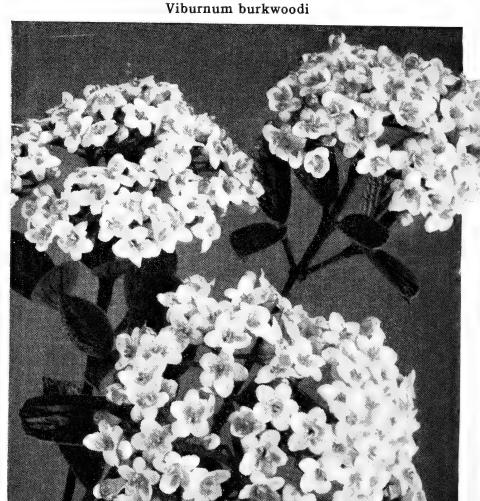


SPIRÆA bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Crimson Everblooming Spirea. 3 ft.
Flat, rose-pink flowers during hottest days of summer and lasting until early fall. Dwarf grower. Each $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
S. prunifolia. True Bridal Wreath. 6 to 8 ft. Small, pure white, double, bud-like flowers in early May. Upright grower. 2 to 3 ft
S. thunbergi. Thunberg's Spirea. 6 to 7 ft. Arching branches covered with tiny, single, snow-white flowers in very early spring. The feathery green foliage turns orange and scarlet in autumn. 2 to 3 ft. 100 2 to 3 ft., specimen, B&B 250 3 to 4 ft. 150 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B 350
S. vanhouttei. Vanhoutte Spirea. 6 to 7 ft. Commonly called Bridal Wreath. Showy, arching sprays of clustering white flowers in late May. An aristocrat of flowering shrubs. 2 to 3 ft. 100 3 to 4 ft. 150 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B. 250 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B. 350
STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. Cutleaf Stephanandra. 5 to 6 ft. Compact grower. Has reddish purple foliage in autumn. 2 to 3 ft 1 00
SYMPHORICARPOS chenaulti. Chenault Coralberry. 6 to 8 ft. A hybrid, similar to Vulgaris, originating at the Arnold Arboretum. 2 to 3 ft
S. racemosus. Snowberry. 4 to 5 ft. Known for its large white berries in September, which weigh down the slender branches. Fruit clings until frost. Very hardy. Suitable for most soil conditions. Stands shade. 2 to 3 ft. 1 00 3 to 4 ft. 1 50 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B. 2 50
S. vulgaris. Coralberry. 4 to 5 ft. Bears small coral fruit which clings from fall till early spring. Very hardy. 2 to 3 ft
SYMPLOCOS paniculata. Asiatic Sweetleaf. 6 to 7 ft. White flowers in spring. Heavily laden with turquoiseblue berries in early autumn. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B
SYRINGA. Lilac. See pages 40, 41, 42 and 43.
TAMARIX africana. African Tamarix. 10 to 15 ft. Pink flowers in May. Feathery gray-green foliage. Very effective near water; thrives at seashore. 2 to 3 ft

riowering siliuos
VACCINIUM corymbosum. Highbush Blueberry. 5 to 6 ft. This native shrub has pink flowers followed by edible blueblack berries. Its leaves turn brilliant red in the fall. Does well in acid soil and needs plenty of moisture. Each 2 to 3 ft., specimen, B&B. \$2 00 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B. 3 00 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B. 4 00 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B. 5 00
Viburnum · Snowball
Viburnum americanum. American Cranberry. 10 to 12 ft. A handsome shrub bearing large clusters of berries which start turning a deep red about the first of August and hang on all winter. Each 3 to 4 ft\$1 00
V. burkwoodi. Gardenia-scented Snowball. 6 to 7 ft. Semi-dwarf; blooms in May. Flowers are pink and white, very fragrant. Good foliage, lasting until late fall. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., specimen, B&B. 5 00 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., specimen, B&B. 6 00 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., specimen, B&B. 7 50
V. carlesi. Fragrant Viburnum. 4 to 5 ft. This beautiful semi-dwarf shrub starts blooming in May. Flowers are soft pink and very fragrant. Good in garden and border plantings. 15 to 18 in., B&B
V. dentatum. Arrow-wood. 10 to 15 ft.

3 to 4 ft. 1 00 6 to 7 ft., heavy specimen, B&B. 7 50 7 to 8 ft., heavy specimen, B&B. 8 50 8 to 9 ft., heavy specimen, B&B. 10 00

A tall-growing type flowering in May and June. Bears blue-black berries in profusion. Its leaves turn purple and red. Withstands shade; also wet places.

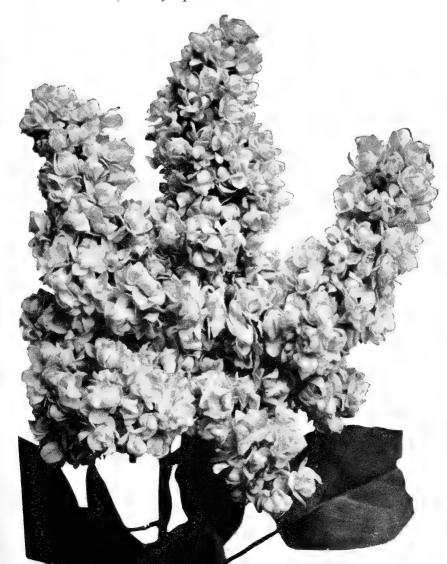


Viburnum dilatatum. Linden Viburnum. 8 to 10 ft. A Chinese variety with white flowers in May and June. Its leaves turn a bright autumn red and its small scarlet berries hang on all winter. One of the best Viburnuns. Each 2 to 3 ft., specimen, B&B. \$4 00 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B. 5 00
V. lentago. Nanny-berry. 15 to 20 ft. A tree-like shrub, rather slender in growth. White flowers in May. Leaves turn reddish in fall. Has large blue-black fruit. Grows well in damp places. 4 to 5 ft
V. molle. Kentucky Viburnum. 10 to 12 ft. A western variety similar to V. dentatum. Very hardy. 6 to 7 ft., heavy specimen, B&B. 7 50 7 to 8 ft., heavy specimen, B&B. 8 50 8 to 9 ft., heavy specimen, B&B. 10 00
V. opulus. Highbush Cranberry. 10 to 12 ft. The European Cranberry. A very good bush bearing quantities of large clusters of glossy red berries. Good foliage. 3 to 4 ft
V. prunifolium. Black-Haw. 10 to 12 ft. A slow-growing, round-headed shrub, bearing pure white flowers followed by pink fruit turning to blue-black. 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
V. rhytidophyllum. Leatherleaf Viburnum. 8 to 10 ft. A bushy evergreen shrub bearing striking red berries. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B&B
V. sieboldi. Siebold Viburnum. 10 to 12 ft. Rapid growing. Large, dark green leaves. Creamy white flowers, followed by fruit which starts green, turning to pink and then black. Striking in appearance. 2½ to 3 ft., specimen, B&B
V. tomentosum. Single Japanese Snowball. 8 to 10 ft. This superb shrub has a tree-like habit of growth, producing its spreading branches in layers. In June, these horizontal limbs are covered with wheel-like clusters of dazzling white flowers. 2 to 2½ ft
V. tomentosum plicatum. Double Japanese Snowball. 7 to 8 ft. These shrubs produce snowball-like flowers in May. 3 to 4 ft 2 00
VITEX agnus-castus. Lilac Chaste-Tree. 5 to 6 ft. Lavender flowers in September. A perennial shrub. 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B

WEIGELA candida. White Weigela. 8 to 10 ft. Cream-white flowers in early June. Rapid grower. Each 3 to 4 ft. \$1 00 W., Eva Rathke. Red-flowering Weigela. 4 to 5 ft. Dwarf-growing plant; dark red flowers. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B. 2 00 2 to 2½ ft., B&B. 2 50 2½ to 3 ft., B&B. 3 00 W. floribunda. Crimson Weigela. 6 to 8 ft. Large-growing, profuse bloomer in early June.
W., Eva Rathke. Red-flowering Weigela. 4 to 5 ft. Dwarf-growing plant; dark red flowers. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B. 2 00 2 to 2½ ft., B&B. 2 50 2½ to 3 ft., B&B. 3 00 W. floribunda. Crimson Weigela. 6 to 8 ft. Large-growing, profuse bloomer in early June.
1½ to 2 ft., B&B. 2 00 2 to 2½ ft., B&B. 2 50 2½ to 3 ft., B&B. 3 00 W. floribunda. Crimson Weigela. 6 to 8 ft. Large-growing, profuse bloomer in early June.
Large-growing, profuse bloomer in early June.
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B 3 00 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B 4 00 6 to 7 ft., specimen, B&B 5 00
W. rosea. Pink and White Weigela. 6 to 8 ft. Good color and dwarf growth give this plant an advantage.
3 to 4 ft. 1 00 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B. 3 00 4 to 5 ft. 1 50
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B 4 00
W. vanhouttei. Red Weigela. 6 to 8 ft. Flowers similar to Eva Rathke, but grows much larger. 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
Syringa · Lilac
Spring is at its height when the Lilacs are in flower. Of the many flowering shrubs, the Lilac is surely the most reliable, lasts longer, and annually bears the handsomest flowers. Lilacs are hardy, thrive almost anywhere, and have very attractive foliage. The Hybrid varieties are the most popular with their large, single or double flower-heads. They are equally as fragrant as the old-fashioned type and have exactly the same growing characteristics. Our Hybrids are all grown on Lilac roots, a necessity for proper development of the plant. We believe these plants the most worthy of all flowering shrubs. Lilacs want a sweet soil and bloom best when in full sunshine.
OLD-FASHIONED LILACS · Persian Lilac
Syringa josikæa. Hungarian Lilac. 9 to 10 ft. Single. Violet. 3 to 4 ft
S. persica. Persian Lilac. 8 to 10 ft.
Single. Immense spikes. Lavender-pink. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., $B&B$. 2 00 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., $B&B$. 2 50 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., $B&B$. 3 50
S. villosa. Late Lilac. 7 to 8 ft. Single. Lavender-pink. 3 to 4 ft
S. vulgaris. Common Purple Lilac. 12 to 15 ft. Single. Purple.
2 to 3 ft 1 50 2 to 3 ft., specimen, B&B 2 50 3 to 4 ft 2 00 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B 3 50 4 to 5 ft. 2 50 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B 5 00 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B 7 50 6 to 7 ft. specimen, B&B 7 50 6 to 7 ft. specimen, B&B 7 50
6 to 7 ft., specimen, B&B

Syringa · Hybrid Lilacs

All Hybrid Lilacs, balled and burlapped		
Adelaide Dunbar. Double. Violet-red.	${ m E}_{\it E}$	ach
Adelaide Dunbar. Double. Violet-red. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	. \$2	75
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$. 3	50
Alphonse Lavalle. Double. Deep lilac-blue.		
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$. 3	50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	. 4	25
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$. 5	00
Charles Joly. Double. Light red-purple.		
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	. 2	75
Charles X. Single. Reddish purple.		
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	. 2	75
2 to 2½ ft	. 3	50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\bar{3}$ ft	. 4	25
Congo. Single. Dark red.		
$2 ext{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} ext{ ft.}$	3	50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\bar{3}$ ft	. 4	25
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$. 5	00
De Mirabel. Single. Dark violet.		
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	. 2	75
Diderot. Single. Claret-violet.		
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	. 2	75
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$. 3	50
Hugo Koster. Single. Blue.		
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	. 2	75
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$. 3	50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	. 4	25
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$. 5	00
Jan Van Tol. Single. Large; pure white.		
$2 ext{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} ext{ ft.}$		
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft		
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$	$\frac{5}{2}$	00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{4}{9}$ ft	10	00
7 to 8 ft., heavy specimen		
8 to 9 ft., heavy specimen		
9 to 10 ft., heavy specimen	. ZU	UU



Hybrid Lilacs, continued

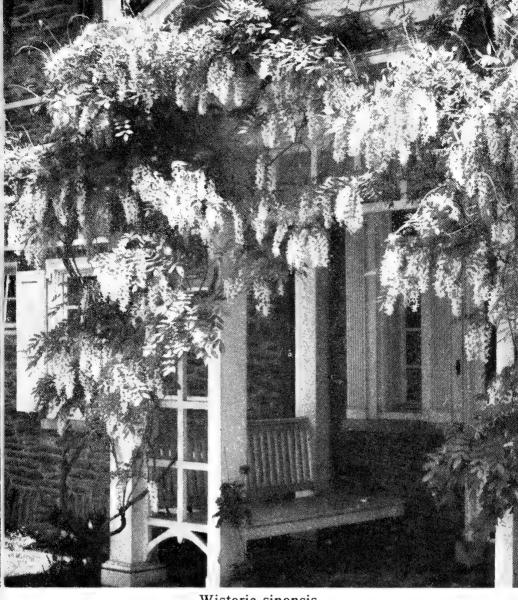
Jean Mace. Double. Bluish mauve.	Fach
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$ $3\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 4 \text{ ft.}$. 6 00
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Katharine Havemeyer. Double. Cobalt-blue.	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	
$2 to 2 \frac{1}{2} to 3 ft.$	
3 to 3½ ft	
Ludwig Spæth. Single. Dark red.	0 50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$. 6 50
3½ to 4 ft	. 8 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$. 3 50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\tilde{3}$ ft	. 4 25
Michel Buchner. Double. Blue. 2 to 2½ ft	. 3 50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$. 5 00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft	. 6 00
Mme. Casimir Perier. Double. White.	00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots \dots$	
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$	
6 to 7 ft., heavy specimen	.15 00
7 to 8 ft., heavy specimen	.20 00
Mme. F. Morel. Single. Deep pink. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft	. 3 50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$	
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft	. 6 00
$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft	. 8 00
Mme. Lemoine. Double. Large white.	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	. 2 75
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	. 4 25
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$. 5 00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft	. 6 00
$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft	. 8 00
5 to 6 ft	
6 to 7 ft	
8 to 9 ft	
Mont Blanc. Single. White.	0 ===
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	. 4 25
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$ $3\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 4 \text{ ft.}$	
Paul Thirion. Double. Magenta.	. 6 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	. 2 75
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$. 3 50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	. 4 25

Hybrid Lilacs, continued

Pres. Grevy. Double. Blue. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 2½ ft. 2½ to 3 ft. 3 to 3½ ft. 3½ to 4 ft. 4 to 4½ ft. 4½ to 5 ft. Pres. Lincoln. Single. Bluish-violet.	. 3 50 . 4 25 . 5 00 . 6 00 . 7 00 . 8 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Pres. Poincare. Double. Clear red-purple.	. 3 50 . 4 25
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	. 3 50 . 4 25
Reaumur. Single. Violet-carmine. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 2½ ft. 2 to 2½ ft. 2½ to 3 ft. Rubra de Marley. Single. Pale red.	. 3 50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft.	. 5 00 . 6 00 . 7 00 . 8 00
Wm. Robinson. Double. Violet-pink. 2 to 2½ ft. 2½ to 3 ft. 3 to 3½ ft. 3½ to 4 ft.	. 4 25 . 5 00
Hardy Vines	
ACTINIDIA arguta. Bower Actinidia. 20 to 30 ft. Good vine for trellises, walls, and tree trunks. flowers followed by clusters of greenish fruits. 2-yr., pot-grown	Each
AKEBIA quinata. Five-leaf Akebia. 15 to 20 ft. A dainty vine with curious purple flowers borne in It is almost an evergreen. 2-yr., pot-grown	
AMPELOPSIS heterophylla. Porcelain Vine. 25 to 30 So named on account of its turquoise-blue berric leaves, somewhat grape-like in form, turn a fine a shade. 3-yr., pot-grown	es. Its utumn
A. quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper; Woodbine. 30 to 5 Hardy, fast growing. Often called Five-leaf Iv foliage turns crimson in the fall. Clings to walls and 3-yr., pot-grown	y. Its l trees.
 A. tricuspidata lowi. Geranium Creeper. 6 to 8 ft. A dwarf type of Boston Ivy. Clings to smooth su Colors in the fall like Boston Ivy. 3-yr., pot-grown. A. tricuspidata veitchi. Japanese or Boston Ivy. 40 to This Ampelopsis will cling to stone and wood. dense grower. Its leaves turn a brilliant color in fall 	. 1 50 50 ft. It is a
2-yr., field-grown	. 1 00

Hardy Vines

ARISTOLOCHIA sipho. Dutchmans-Pipe. 15 to 20 ft. A fast-growing, broad-leaved vine with purple pipe-shaped flowers in July. 3-yr., field-grown
BIGNONIA, Mme. Galen. Hybrid Trumpet-Creeper. 25 to 40 ft. Large orange-scarlet flowers in August and September. 2-yr., field-grown
CELASTRUS scandens. Bittersweet. 20 to 25 ft. The native Bittersweet. Drooping clusters of orange and scarlet berries which are showy after the leaves fall. Good for covering stone walls or barren landscape; also used for house decorations. 3-yr., field-grown
CLEMATIS paniculata. Small White-flowered Clematis.
20 to 25 ft. Light green foliage and fragrant, star-like, white flowers in great profusion in August and September. Excellent for trellises and arbors. 2-yr., field-grown
3-yr., pot-grown
EUONYMUS radicans. Winter-Creeper. Climbs to 12 ft. Self-clinging. Its small pointed leaves make a dense covering for almost any type of wall. Very hardy. Evergreen.
3-yr., field-grown
Climbs 3 to 4 ft. Called Evergreen Bittersweet. Round leaves of dull green color. Does well in any position. A self-clinging vine with fine orange-colored fruit. Evergreen.
3-yr., field-grown
*HEDERA helix. English Ivy. Climbs 20 to 50 ft. Happily located, this is a very desirable vine. Has good dark green foliage and is long lived.
2-yr., pot-grown. 50 3-yr., pot-grown, extra heavy. 75 *H. helix baltica. Hardy English Ivy. Climbs 15 to 25 ft. Very much like English Ivy, only smaller leaved. Very hardy. Clings tightly. Should be better known. 2-yr., pot-grown. 65 3-yr., pot-grown, extra heavy. 1 00
HYDRANGEA petiolaris. Climbing Hydrangea.
Climbs 30 to 50 ft. Good for a wall-cover or on stone buildings. Flowers fragrant, white, blooming in early summer. Does well in exposed spots.
3-yr., pot-grown
15 to 25 ft. Almost evergreen. Flowers yellow and white; very fragrant. Used as a ground-cover. An old favorite on trellises. 2-yr., field-grown
POLYGONUM auberti. Silver Lace-Vine. 25 ft.
Flowers are fleecy white. Will grow in any location. 2-yr., field-grown
141 1414/14111 131/14/13111 1411/141 .



Wisteria sinensis

Wisteria

A very strong grower. It has attractive pale green foliage and, early in summer, a great profusion of flowers in long, pendulous clusters. Our plants were grafted from selected, large-flowering vines and are guaranteed to bloom.

We offer Wisteria plants in tubs which may be moved at any time during the season with perfect safety.

Wisteria sinensis. Blue Wisteria.	Εε	ach
6-yr., field-grown, bare root.	33	50
6 to 7 ft., staked vines, field-grown, bare root		
6 to 7 ft., staked vines, tub-grown		
W. sinensis alba. White Wisteria.		
6-yr., field-grown, bare root	3	50
6 to 7 ft., staked vines, field-grown, bare root		
6 to 7 ft., staked vines, tub-grown		
W. sinensis superba. Hybrid Blue Wisteria.		
6-yr., field-grown, bare root	3	50
6 to 7 ft., staked vines, field-grown, bare root		
6 to 7 ft., staked vines, tub-grown		

*Climbing Roses

2-yr. plan s, \$1.50 each

American Beauty. Double; crimson.

Dorothy Perkins. Tiny clusters. Shell-pink.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Double; pale pink.

Mary Wallace. Double; bright pink.

Paul's Scarlet. Double; scarlet flowers.

Silver Moon. Nearly single. Creamy flowers.

*Climbing Roses guaranteed for first growing season only.

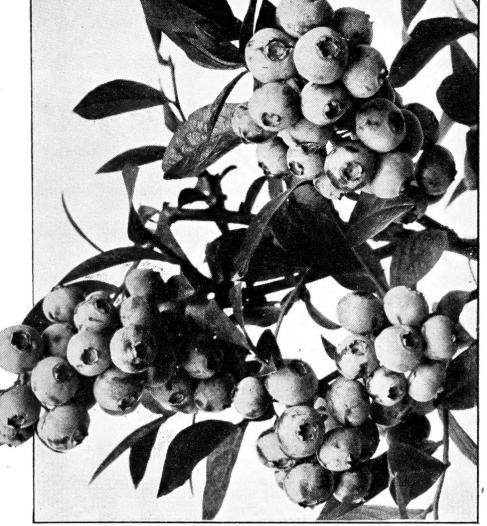
Ground-Cover Plants

Olonia-Cover I taites	
*HEDERA helix. English Ivy.	
Happily located, this is a very desirable vine. Has goo	
dark green foliage and is long lived.	
2-yr., pot-grown	50
3-yr., pot-grown, extra heavy\$65 per 100	75
*H. helix baltica. Hardy English Ivy.	
Very much like English Ivy, only smaller leaved. Ver	v
hardy. Clings tightly. Should be better known.	
	35
3-yr., pot-grown, extra heavy\$80 per 100 1 0	
LONICERA japonica halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle	
Almost evergreen. Flowers yellow and white; very fra	٠.
grant. Used as a ground cover.	1 -
2-yr., field-grown\$40 per 100 6	n.
	,0
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Spurge. 6 to 12 in.	
Used extensively as a ground cover. It is also used to	0
border laurel and rhododendron plantings. Good to plan	ıt
under trees where grass will not grow.	_
2-yr., pot-grown	0
VINCA minor. Myrtle; Periwinkle. 4 to 6 in.	
Does well in shady places; also used as a ground cover and	$^{\mathrm{d}}$
rockery plant. Dark shiny leaves and blue blossoms. Doe	S
not grow well under maple trees where ground is bare.	
2-yr., pot-grown\$25 per 100 40	0
V. minor, Bowles Variety. Hybrid Myrtle. 4 to 6 in.	
A good everblooming variety. It is a fine ground cover of	r
border plant. Blue flowers.	
2-yr., pot-grown	0
Emit Dabanten ant	
Fruit Department	
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. Apples, Štandard	
Apples, Standard SUMMER VARIETIES Size	
Apples, Standard SUMMER VARIETIES Red Astrachan. Flesh, tinged with red)
Apples, Standard SUMMER VARIETIES Red Astrachan. Flesh, tinged with red	,
Apples, Standard SUMMER VARIETIES Red Astrachan. Flesh, tinged with red)
Apples, Standard SUMMER VARIETIES Size Red Astrachan. Flesh, tinged with red)
Apples, Standard SUMMER VARIETIES Red Astrachan. Flesh, tinged with red B, C, D AUTUMN VARIETIES Cortland. Dark red B, C, D Early McIntosh. Red; juicy. Early A, B, C, D Gravenstein. Striped red. High flavor A, B, C, D)
Apples, Standard SUMMER VARIETIES Red Astrachan. Flesh, tinged with red B, C, D AUTUMN VARIETIES Cortland. Dark red B, C, D Early McIntosh. Red; juicy. Early A, B, C, D Gravenstein. Striped red. High flavor A, B, C, D McIntosh Red. Delicious; juicy A, B, C, D)))
Apples, Standard SUMMER VARIETIES Red Astrachan. Flesh, tinged with red B, C, D AUTUMN VARIETIES Cortland. Dark red B, C, D Early McIntosh. Red; juicy. Early A, B, C, D Gravenstein. Striped red. High flavor A, B, C, D)))
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Apples, Standard SUMMER VARIETIES Red Astrachan. Flesh, tinged with red B, C, D AUTUMN VARIETIES Cortland. Dark red B, C, D Early McIntosh. Red; juicy. Early A, B, C, D Gravenstein. Striped red. High flavor A, B, C, D McIntosh Red. Delicious; juicy A, B, C, D Wealthy. Dark red B, C WINTER VARIETIES Baldwin. Large; dark red A, B, C, D Delicious. Red; juicy A, B, C, D))))
Apples, Standard SUMMER VARIETIES Red Astrachan. Flesh, tinged with red B, C, D AUTUMN VARIETIES Cortland. Dark red B, C, D Early McIntosh. Red; juicy. Early A, B, C, D Gravenstein. Striped red. High flavor A, B, C, D McIntosh Red. Delicious; juicy A, B, C, D Wealthy. Dark red B, C WINTER VARIETIES Baldwin. Large; dark red A, B, C, D Delicious. Red; juicy A, B, C, D Northern Spy. Large; striped red A, B, C, D	
Apples, Standard SUMMER VARIETIES Red Astrachan. Flesh, tinged with red B, C, D AUTUMN VARIETIES Cortland. Dark red B, C, D Early McIntosh. Red; juicy. Early A, B, C, D Gravenstein. Striped red. High flavor A, B, C, D McIntosh Red. Delicious; juicy A, B, C, D Wealthy. Dark red B, C WINTER VARIETIES Baldwin. Large; dark red A, B, C, D Delicious. Red; juicy A, B, C, D Northern Spy. Large; striped red A, B, C, D Red Delicious. Extra red; delicious B, C	
Apples, Standard SUMMER VARIETIES Red Astrachan. Flesh, tinged with red B, C, D AUTUMN VARIETIES Cortland. Dark red B, C, D Early McIntosh. Red; juicy. Early A, B, C, D Gravenstein. Striped red. High flavor A, B, C, D McIntosh Red. Delicious; juicy A, B, C, D Wealthy. Dark red B, C WINTER VARIETIES Baldwin. Large; dark red A, B, C, D Delicious. Red; juicy A, B, C, D Northern Spy. Large; striped red A, B, C, D Red Delicious. Extra red; delicious B, C Rhode Island Greening. Large; greenish vellow A, B	
Apples, Standard SUMMER VARIETIES Red Astrachan. Flesh, tinged with red B, C, D AUTUMN VARIETIES Cortland. Dark red B, C, D Early McIntosh. Red; juicy. Early A, B, C, D Gravenstein. Striped red. High flavor A, B, C, D McIntosh Red. Delicious; juicy A, B, C, D Wealthy. Dark red B, C WINTER VARIETIES Baldwin. Large; dark red A, B, C, D Delicious. Red; juicy A, B, C, D Northern Spy. Large; striped red A, B, C, D Red Delicious. Extra red; delicious B, C Rhode Island Greening. Large; greenish vellow A, B	
Apples, Standard SUMMER VARIETIES Red Astrachan. Flesh, tinged with red B, C, D AUTUMN VARIETIES Cortland. Dark red B, C, D Early McIntosh. Red; juicy. Early A, B, C, D Gravenstein. Striped red. High flavor A, B, C, D McIntosh Red. Delicious; juicy A, B, C, D Wealthy. Dark red B, C WINTER VARIETIES Baldwin. Large; dark red A, B, C, D Delicious. Red; juicy A, B, C, D Northern Spy. Large; striped red A, B, C, D Red Delicious. Extra red; delicious B, C	
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Apples, Standard SUMMER VARIETIES Red Astrachan. Flesh, tinged with red B, C, D AUTUMN VARIETIES Cortland. Dark red B, C, D Early McIntosh. Red; juicy. Early A, B, C, D Gravenstein. Striped red. High flavor A, B, C, D McIntosh Red. Delicious; juicy A, B, C, D Wealthy. Dark red B, C WINTER VARIETIES Baldwin. Large; dark red A, B, C, D Delicious. Red; juicy A, B, C, D Northern Spy. Large; striped red A, B, C Red Delicious. Extra red; delicious B, C Rhode Island Greening. Large; greenish yellow A, B Stayman's Winesap. Medium to large; dark red B, C Sizes and prices of the above Apples: Each A. 4-yr., 1 to 1½-in. cal \$5 00 B. 6-yr., 1½ to 2-in. cal 10 00 C. 7-yr., 2 to 2½-in. cal 12 50 D. 7-yr., 2½ to 3-in. cal 15 00	
Apples, Standard SUMMER VARIETIES Red Astrachan. Flesh, tinged with red	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
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Apples, Standard SUMMER VARIETIES Size Red Astrachan. Flesh, tinged with red B, C, D AUTUMN VARIETIES B, C, D Cortland. Dark red B, C, D Early McIntosh. Red; juicy. Early A, B, C, D McIntosh Red. Delicious; juicy A, B, C, D Wealthy. Dark red B, C WINTER VARIETIES Baldwin. Large; dark red. A, B, C, D Delicious. Red; juicy A, B, C, D Northern Spy. Large; striped red. A, B, C, D Red Delicious. Extra red; delicious B, C Red Delicious. Extra red; delicious B, C Rhode Island Greening. Large; greenish yellow A, B Stayman's Winesap. Medium to large; dark red B, C Sizes and prices of the above Apples: Each A. 4-yr., 1 to 1½-in. cal. \$5 00 B. 6-yr., 1½ to 2-in. cal. 10 00 C. 7-yr., 2 to 2½-in. cal. 12 50 D. 7-yr., 2½ to 3-in. cal. 15 00 Apples, Dwarf A. 2-yr., 5%-in. cal. 6 00 Baldwin B McIntosh	
Apples, Standard SUMMER VARIETIES Red Astrachan. Flesh, tinged with red B, C, D AUTUMN VARIETIES Cortland. Dark red B, C, D Early McIntosh. Red; juicy. Early A, B, C, D Gravenstein. Striped red. High flavor A, B, C, D McIntosh Red. Delicious; juicy A, B, C, D Wealthy. Dark red B, C WINTER VARIETIES Baldwin. Large; dark red A, B, C, D Delicious. Red; juicy A, B, C, D Northern Spy. Large; striped red A, B, C, D Red Delicious. Extra red; delicious B, C Red Delicious. Extra red; delicious B, C Rhode Island Greening. Large; greenish yellow A, B Stayman's Winesap. Medium to large; dark red B, C Sizes and prices of the above Apples: Each A. 4-yr., 1 to 1½-in. cal \$5 00 B. 6-yr., 1½ to 2-in. cal 10 00 C. 7-yr., 2 to 2½-in. cal 12 50 D. 7-yr., 2½ to 3-in. cal 15 00 Apples, Dwarf A. 2-yr., 5%-in. cal 4 00 B. 4-yr., ¾ to 1-in. cal 6 00	

Crab-Apples5-yr., 1 to 1½-in. cal., \$5 each

Dolga. Crimson fruit. September. Hyslop. Crimson fruit. October. Transcendent. Yellow and red fruit. September.

*Hedera helix and Hedera helix baltica guaranteed for first growing season only.



Hybrid Blueberries

Pears, Dwarf

2-yr., $\frac{5}{6}$ -in. cal., \$4 each

Bartlett. Yellow and red fruit. Clapp's Favorite. Yellow and crimson fruit.

Pears, Standard

3-yr., $\frac{7}{8}$ to 1-in. cal., \$3.50 each

Bartlett. Yellow and red fruit. Early September. Beurre Bosc. Yellow-russeted. Early November. Clapp's Favorite. Yellow and crimson. September. Duchess. Very large, dull greenish yellow. October. Sheldon. Yellow and red fruit. October.

Blueberries, Hybrid
Cabot, Early A, B Concord. Midseason A, B Jersey. Late A
Sizes and prices of the above Blueberries: Each A. 3-yr., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. high, bare root. \$1 75 B. 3-yr., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. high, B&B. 2 50 For best results, plant at least three varieties.
Highbush Blueberries. Vaccinium corymbosum.
2 to 3 ft., specimen, B&B 2 00
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B 4 00
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B 5 00

Grapes

2-yr., field-grown, 60 cts. each

Concord. Best black. September. Niagara. Fine white. Late September. Worden. Large; blue. Late August.

Horticultural Supplies

FERTILIZERS

Formula 5-8-7. For trees, shrubs and lawns. Non-acid-producing. 100-lb. bag \$5.

Special Formula. For acid-loving plants such as Dogwood, Hemlock, Holly, Laurel, Rhododendrons, etc. 100-lb. bag \$5.50.

PEAT MOSS and HUMUS

Peat Moss and Humus are recommended for mulching and planting broadleaf evergreens and for general garden use.

Humus. Prices on application.	Each
Peat Moss. Large, economy bale	.\$5 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ size bale	. 3 00
½-size bale	. 2 00
2-bushel bag	. 1 50

MANURE. 5 cu.-yd. loads \$35; 1 cu. yd. \$9,

TOP SOIL. 5 cu.-yd loads \$35; 1 cu. yd. \$9; 1 cu. yd., bagged, \$12.

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